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ANNOUNCEMENTS ON MARCH 'SOYUZ-84' EXERCISES

BTA Announcement

AU211643 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 21 (BTA) -- A planned joint command and staff teaching of the allied armies and fleets under the code name of "Soyuz-84" is scheduled to be held in March 1984 on the territories of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, the southwest regions of the Soviet Union and the Black Sea's aquatoria. The teaching is held to practice the questions of army management and the interaction of the supreme headquarters of the allied armies and fleets in waging carrying out [as received] joint military operations.

Prague Report

LD211932 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] The planned joint command staff exercises of the allied armies and navies of the Warsaw Pact states will take place on the territories of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania, in the southwestern territories of the USSR and in the waters of the Black Sea this March. The aim of the exercises is to exercise command over the troops and coordinate the higher staffs of the allied armies and navies in conducting joint combat activities.

Budapest Account

LD211831 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] The allied armies and fleets are to hold joint commanding and staff maneuvers next month on the territory of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania and in the southwestern districts of the Soviet Union, as well as on the Black Sea. The maneuvers under the code-name "Soyuz-84" will be carried out according to plans.

AGERPRES Version

AU220907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/2/1984 -- According to plans, a joint exercise of commands and general staffs of allied armies and navies, code-named "Soyuz-84", is to proceed in the territories of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, in southwest of the Soviet Union as well as in the area of the Black Sea, in March 1984.

In the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania only general staffs of the Romanian Army will participate to play the exercise on paper. [In a similar announcement, Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1805 GMT on 21 February reports: "Only general staffs of the Romanian Army will participate on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania; they will carry out the exercises on the map."]

The exercise is meant to process the problems posed by leading the troops and cooperation among the higher general staffs of the allied armies and navies during joint operations.

RUDE PRAVO EDITOR DEFENDS USSR MISSILES IN CSSR

AU211256 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Zdenek Horeni, RUDE PRAVO chief editor: "Seen From the Center of Europe"]

[Text] There is a pyramid of stones, covered with moss, near the western Czechoslovak city of Cheb. Its inscription shows that this is the geographic center of Europe. When I was a child I read in some textbook that the Melechov Hill in the Czech-Moravian Mountains also claims to be the center of Europe.

Let us leave the dispute between Cheb and Melechov to the geographers. One thing is sure: Europe's geographical center is in Czechoslovakia. Anyway, this is what the tourist publications which we disseminate in the world say, this is what we have been telling the tourists, and this is what a glance at the map would tell us. However, what is good for tourism has not always been good from a historical point of view. Numerous wars that in the past had torn Europe apart were conducted in its center. When Hitler, with the assistance of the then ruling Governments of Italy, France, and Great Britain, was preparing his "Drang Nach Osten," he began precisely in Europe's center: the shameful Munich "treaty" removed the obstacles on his way toward the East, over the Czech mountains.

Now our people are again seriously alarmed. From a historical point of view the arms are pointed against the East, and are stored there, where during the 1930's the dark clouds of war gathered. The first U.S. Pershing II ballistic missiles deployed on the territory of West Germany were placed in a state of combat readiness on 1 January 1984. In the plans of the U.S. strategists these are first-strike weapons, which, according to the theoretists of the Pentagon, can at a certain unexpected moment repeat Hitler's "blitzkrieg" and within several minutes determine victory in a "limited" nuclear war. Such weapons are to be deployed also near the city of Bayrische Gmuend [as published], 200 kilometers from the CSSR border.

One can draw sinister analogies from the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. German territory is being used again for the preparation of a war. The bourgeoise governments of Great Britain and Italy, where the United States began to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles similar to the Pershings, again figure in the modern plans of the "Drang Nach Osten" type. Nuclear weapons in combat readiness are also stationed on French territory.

There is no doubt that with the actual preparations for this military gambling the United States and its allies have taken an exceptionally dangerous step toward the brink of the precipice. On the other hand, however, we are being advised not to worry, only to take seriously the militarist rhetoric of Mr Reagan and his aides -- so that, God forbid, we do not irritate these gentlemen with our reaction -- and not to take responsive measures.

We, however, just to the opposite, do worry, and unlike the story about the ostrich, we shall not bury our head in the sand. The change of the situation is obvious. The deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is actually an attempt to change the strategic balance and an attempt to confront the USSR with the danger of a strategic attack from Western Europe. The Warsaw Pact member-countries adopted responsive measures aimed at self-defense and at equalizing and renewing the violated balance.

The deployment of the Soviet missiles complexes with an operational-tactical purpose on the territory of the CSSR and the GDR, i.e., in countries neighboring the FRG, where the main forward-based U.S. sites of first-strike missiles are deployed, is an integral part of these measures.

Those are actually responsive measures, aimed not only at national defense, but also having strategic significance for our entire alliance, because the defense of the Warsaw Pact states is indivisible. The defense of one socialist country is a part of the defense of our entire socialist family. The talk is no longer about "Europe's center" as a geographical cancept, or about the CSSR state borders. The center of Europe is the location of the border between the two sociopolitical systems, between the two worlds. Here in the center of Europe the defensive moat of the socialist world is located.

Recently a correspondent of the U.S. TIME Magazine asked me for an interview. One of the questions referred to the defensive missiles deployed on CSSR territory. The question obviously had the marks of "concern" over us, pharisaically demonstrated now by the "Voice of America," "BBC," and "Free Europe," -- namely, whether because of our responsive measures we have not turned into a "target" of the U.S. missiles. The question sounded verbally so: "How does the deployment of the new (Soviet) missiles ensure your security when it is clear that now you will turn into a sure target of the Western missiles?"

These original "concerns" have the undisguised goal of sowing contradictions between the CSSR and the USSR, imposing on us a foreign understanding of our defense needs, and "hinting" that the preparations for an attack on a socialist state, in this case the USSR, would not be a threat to the other socialist countries.

Obviously, this is a pure deception. The CSSR, precisely like the other socialist countries, has been for decades a real target for the NATO weapons. Was not the first nuclear bomb on our continent brought by the United States 36 years ago, in 1948? Today in Western Europe there are over 900 U.S., British, and French nuclear carriers with more than 3,000 warheads. I am sure that they are there not to shoot robins.

Thus, gentlemen of TIME and other Western mass media, do not threaten us with some "target." We are not afraid. The defensive power of the Warsaw Pact and its readiness for a quick response are for us a strong guarantee, and the eventual aggressor must think carefully before he risks a nuclear or a "classical" war against the socialist countries.

The CSSR population has drawn its lesson from its stormy history. It remembers well, as stressed by the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenum, how the reckless accumulation of weapons on the territory of our Western neighbors before World War II ended. We also understand very well the change in the CSSR and its place in the international arena. The Czechoslovak people are no longer defending its homeland rejected and without weapons, as in 1938 during the Munich betrayal and afterwards. Therefore, the responsive measures, in which the CSSR is participating together with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, are in our interest, not only for securing our country's security, but also for securing the defense of the entire socialist community.

Therefore, the view from Europe's center of the contemporary international situation is simultaneously concerned but also confident. This confidence springs from the strength of our socialist community and from the conviction that with the common efforts of the socialist states and the other countries' peace-loving forces, the nuclear danger that threatens mankind can be prevented.

FOJTIK IN PRAVDA ON UNITY AGAINST U.S. MISSILES

LD212134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1713 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, writing in the Soviet PRAVDA today, deals with the need to strengthen the unity of the socialist community.

He recalls that in a situation with the United States and NATO deploying new nuclear missiles of the first-strike type in Western Europe, it is necessary to be even more determined to strengthen this unity and make the maximum use of the advantages of the new social order. He underlined that the Czechoslovak people have received with understanding and consent [souhlas] the agreement concluded between the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union aiming at ensuring military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO states.

HONECKER READY TO NEGOTIATE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD212036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- In a letter to Julius Lehlbach, area chairman of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) in the Rhineland Palatinate, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has expressed the GDR's readiness to negotiate with all interested states about establishing a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe.

Erich Honecker was replying to the letter sent by Julius Lehlbach to him and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, suggesting an agreement between the GDR and the FRG on a chemical-weapons-free zone to stimulate similar agreements for larger regions or for Europe as a whole. In his reply, Erich Honecker said the GDR views positively all sensible proposals aimed at gradually removing chemical weapons from Europe. Together with its allies, the GDR at the beginning of 1984 had proposed to the NATO states that the relevant measures should be worked out. Unfortunately, no positive reply has yet been received.

The GDR's readiness for immediate negotiations naturally also applies to other major steps that could effectively strengthen peace and reintroduce an element of predictability to international relations. That applied above all to an internationally binding pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, a treaty to renounce the use of military force and to maintain peaceful relations, and the creation of nuclear-weapons-free zones or corridors in various parts of Europe.

In a radio interview, Julius Lehlbach said that Erich Honecker's letter was a "hopeful step toward a bilateral treaty." He said it would be dramatic [as received] if the Federal Government were to dodge the issue by claiming that it did not have enough sovereignty to respond to such an offer by the chairman of the GDR Council of State.

SFRY DELEGATE COMPLAINS OF NO RESULTS AT GENEVA

LD211747 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva, February 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia assesses that the Geneva Disarmament Conference "has produced no results" in the past five years, despite major efforts taken by most of its participants.

Presenting Yugoslavia's view on the work of the U.N. forum for multilateral disarmament talks, head of Yugoslav delegation, Ambassador Kazimi Vidas today, Tuesday, noted the international situation had deteriorated since the last year's session, rendering more difficult the work of the conference.

Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, has always stressed that the conference can fulfill its role of a unique multilateral negotiating body for disarmament providing trust in the negotiations is restored and the political will displayed to reach concrete agreements on disarmament, Vidas said.

Yugoslavia maintains as essential the resumption of the broken-off or delayed talks on disarmament in Europe, the Yugoslav representative said.

Vidas urged the intensification of the process of turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation and singled out the importance of the Stockholm conference and the resumption of the Vienna talks. He recalled that the Balkan countries have already initiated meetings of experts on turning the region into a nuclear-free zone.

ATHENS CONFERENCE VIEWS ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

Nikolov Speaks

AU172101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The exchange of views among the experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone continued in Athens today. Rayko Nikolov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, expressed satisfaction at the wide support for the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The Bulgarian, Greek, Romanian, and Yugoslav delegations maintained the stand that guaranteeing Balkan security would require the elimination of the nuclear weapons stockpiled in certain countries in this area. The Bulgarian delegate Rayko Nikolov noted that the establishment of nuclear-free zones is one of the paths leading toward nuclear disarmament. He stressed the need of continuing the multilateral dialogue on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone which began in Athens.

It is expected that those participating in the conference will adopt a closing document tomorrow.

Romanian Position

AU170844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0813 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 17/2/1984 -- The Romanian delegation to the Balkan expert meeting in Athens outlined Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the ways and modalities of promoting the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, of foreign military bases and troops, and highlighted Romania's consistent efforts and pioneering proposals on the development of cooperation and confidence-building in the Balkans, the establishment of a climate of friendship and good neighbourliness in inter-Balkan relations. It is Romania's opinion that the attainment of these desiderata -- through gradual measures providing for the expansion and deepening of the results scored so far in the promotion of inter-Balkan cooperation -- is an integral part of the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe. It also falls within the efforts aimed at creating denuclearized zones in various parts of the continent, as an adequate means of advancing on the road to attaining the acute imperative of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. According to Romania's outlook, the process of total denuclearization of the Balkans calls for the definitive and complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the region, the absence of military bases and foreign troops, the abolition of the policy of the use and threat of force, permanent cooperation in the resolution of the joint economic, social and political problems of the peoples in the area.

The Balkans can be turned into a nuclear-free area if the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality and mutual advantage, political, negotiated settlement of all interstate difference are firmly observed. The attainment of this major target calls for the participation of all the states in the region. Furthermore, it implies the observance of such specific principles and norms of the concept of denuclearization as all states' right to equal security, firm guarantees from all nuclear-weapon states not to use them against the states in the area, respect for the Balkan states' right to the peaceful use of nuclear power.

The Romanian delegation highlighted the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on the calling of a Balkan summit which could contribute to the attainment of the targets of cooperation, good neighbourhood, understanding and security of the peoples in the area.

Bucharest Summit Proposed

AU182023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 18/2/1984 -- Working in keeping with Romania's steadfast orientations and initiatives on the expansion, broadening and diversification of the collaboration among the states of the region, on the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and good neighbourhood, free of nuclear weapons, foreign bases and troops, the Romanian delegation who attend the works of the Balkan countries conference in Athens advanced a package of ideas and suggestions meant to ensure the development and continuation of the Balkan collaboration in various domains, the translation into life of the conclusions drawn at previous meetings, in the interests and to the advantage of all participating states, of peace, understanding and security in the region, in Europe and worldwide.

Stress was laid on the significance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on the organization of a Balkan summit to improve the process of manysided collaboration in that region. It was stressed that the Balkan expert conference in Athens and the meetings to come would be important steps on the road to preparing the meeting of Balkan heads of state or government. Romania's suggestion that the future meeting be held in Bucharest was received with satisfaction.

Bulgarian Dailies Comment

AU211901 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 21 Feb 84

["The Athens Dialogue -- an Indisputable Success" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 21 (BTA) -- This afternoon the dailies comment on the outcome of the meeting of governmental experts of the Balkan states held in Athens to discuss the question of turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon free zone (NWFZ).

In VECHERNI NOVINI Dimitur Shishmanov defines the meeting as an indisputable success. At the same time he points out that all the Balkan countries cannot be expected to have identical approach to the problem. The author is asking: Will the nuclear weapon states guarantee the statute of the Balkan NWFZ?

The news analyst [says] that the Soviet Union declares its readiness to guarantee the NWFZ statute. The idea is backed up by the other Warsaw Treaty states. The USA and NATO are directly opposing the setting up of nuclear weapon free zones in Europe, including the Balkans. "This makes more difficult, but on the other hand more imperative, the solution to the problem. Because the presence of nuclear weaponry on the territory of some Balkan countries (Greece and Turkey) is posing a direct nuclear threat to their neighbours in the whole area. There are difficulties on the materialization of the idea but the process has already started," Dimitur Shishmanov winds up.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT editorializes that the discussions in Athens are in the spirit, principles and stipulations contained in the Helsinki Final Act. The daily emphasizes: "It is indicative that the one-time notoriety of the Balkans as a powder-keg is gone for a long time now and today representatives of the Balkan countries are discussing a problem of vital importance for detente and peace in Europe. The turning of the Balkans into a NWFZ also has its real and very essential economic, political and other aspects and would open up wide vistas to a better mutual acquaintance, to extending all-round cooperation".

Obstacles Block Agreement

AU182016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] AFP reports from Athens that according to informed sources, disagreements arose at the Athens conference of Balkan experts concerning the problems of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. AFP points out that this is precisely the question that constitutes the major obstacle to an agreement between the various delegations. The Turks reiterated today, AFP states, that they will not participate in a third session if it places on the agenda the question of the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. As far as Ankara is concerned, there can be no talk of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons unless Europe as a whole is first transformed into such a zone and without a general disarmament agreement between the superpowers.

The Yugoslavs, on the other hand, want guarantees for the creation of such a zone free of nuclear weapons. In this connection, TANJUG reports from Athens that the Yugoslav delegation has stressed that a denuclearized zone can only be effective if it remains open for other countries outside the area. The conference, whose proceedings commenced on Monday, concluded today.

DELEGATE ADVOCATES DISARMAMENT AT STOCKHOLM

LD211155 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm, February 20 (MTI) -- Ambassador Istvan Varga, head of the Hungarian delegation, contributed to the Monday session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Istvan Varga emphasized that the mandate of the Stockholm conference includes the three areas of confidence-building, security-building, and the promotion of disarmament. In the Madrid closing document the category of confidence-building measures, which had been agreed on in Helsinki, was extended to the cooperation of the participating states in military and security fields. This new element of security and cooperation process in Europe enables the conference to concentrate efforts on the main directions, which could lead to the disarmament phase of the conference.

"The extension of confidence-building measures with the perspective of security-building was necessitated by the aggravation of the international situation since the 1977 Belgrade conference. Developments in Europe since the [word indistinct] conference has also underlined the necessity of security-building, the main purpose of the Stockholm conference.

"In this respect there are two different approaches that can be clearly distinguished, said Istvan Varga, the first approach is the strengthening of security in an indirect manner by adopting confidence-building measures. The second approach, which is also supported by the Hungarian delegation, is the priority of security-building. It must be based on the historically established military balance of power, and comprise both traditional and nuclear armament. In the present European situation the conclusion of an agreement on the renouncement on the use of military forces would well serve the cause of security. This is the point (?of our) approach, which is in compliance with the mandate of the conference.

"The undertaking of the obligation would create an improved climate for the confidence-building measures to be efficient and simultaneous [word indistinct] consider it reasonable to treat confidence- and security-building measures equally. Our position is based on the historic experience that the detente period in the past decade was preceded by important agreements based on the political agreement to be a requirement of the reduction of tension."

SYRIAN AL-AHMAR-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 FEB

AU201859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, on 20 February a Syrian delegation led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th party secretary general, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the Syrian guests were greeted by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

Balev Meets Delegation

AU202015 Sofia BTA in English 1938 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 20 (BTA) -- Talks started here today between a delegation of the CC of the BCP headed by the member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milko Balev, and a delegation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Ba'th Party in Syria led by the deputy secretary general of the party, Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, which arrived here today.

The delegations informed each other of the tasks the two parties are solving in the current stage.

Zhivkov Receives Syrians

AU211631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received just a short while ago 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party of Syria. The meeting, which is proceeding in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, is attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

BCP's 'Unflinching Backing"

AU211917 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the deputy secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who is here heading a delegation of the party.

Mr Al-Ahmar delivered a verbal message by Mr Hafiz al-Asad to Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Todor Zhivkov confirmed the unflinching backing of the Bulgarian Communists, of the entire Bulgarian people, to Syria's consistent and firm policy of rejecting the blackmail and military pressure exerted on her. He confirmed the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Syrian people against the aggressive acts of imperialism and Zionism.

The guest expressed thanks for the backing being rendered by Bulgaria to the just cause of the Arab peoples and the Syrian people in particular.

Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting with the ascending development of Bulgaro-Syrian relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere and stress was laid on the need to further strengthen all-round cooperation.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE NEW, DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

Ethiopian Ambassador

AU211911 Sofia BTA in English 1818 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Tesfaye Abdi Buta, ambassador extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary of Ethiopia to Bulgaria. Ethiopia's Ambassador presented to Mr Todor Zhivkov a personal message by Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

Peruvian Presents Credentials

AU211935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Jose Coz Boteri, Peru's newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the newly appointed ambassador exchanged greeting addresses.

Departing Colombian Ambassador

AU212119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Ramses Jesus Hakim Murad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to our country, on the occasion of his forthcoming departure from Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Belgian, British Ambassadors

AU212115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Alfred (Anel), newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Belgium to our country. Comrade Grisha Filipov also received John Michael Owen Snodgrass, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom to Bulgaria.

New Turkish Ambassador

AU201631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] On 20 February, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Omer Lutem, the newly appointed Turkish Ambassador to Bulgaria.

LUKANOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR SWITZERLAND

AU211530 Sofia BTA in English 1518 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 21 (BTA) -- Today a governmental economic delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Switzerland. The delegation is paying a visit at the invitation of Switzerland's government.

MALTESE PRESIDENT DEPARTS AFTER ONE-DAY VISIT

AU171253 Sofia BTA in English 1131 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 17 (BTA) -- Today Mrs Agatha Barbara, president of Malta, left the country after her one-day visit to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES SRI LANKAN CP LEADERS

AU181746 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent a telegram to Kattorge Pablis de Silva, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, in which he congratulates him on his reelection to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, all Communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on his own behalf.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you successful and fruitful work in this post involving great responsibility for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, to the benefit and for the happy future of the friendly people of Sri Lanka, the telegram reads.

The telegram expresses confidence that the fraternal links and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Sri Lanka will continue to develop and intensify in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of both peoples, for the sake of the cause of peace, security, and social progress throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent a telegram to Pieter Keuneman, president of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. In this telegram he most sincerely congratulates Pieter Keuneman on the occasion of his election to the post of president of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the Communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on his own behalf, and wishes him successful and fruitful work in this post involving great responsibility.

The telegram expresses confidence that the fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Sri Lanka will develop and be intensified as always on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of both the Bulgarian people and the people of Sri Lanka, for the sake of peace, security, and social progress throughout the world.

VAYRYNEN'S TOAST TO MLADENOV IN HELSINKI

AU161050 Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Report on speech by Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen at dinner given for Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov in Helsinki on 16 February]

[Excerpt] In his toast speech at the official dinner Mr Paavo Vayrynen gave for Mr Petur Mladenov, Finland's minister expressed satisfaction with the successful development of both countries' relations. During the talks we had today we found that in our countries' relations there are neither unsettled problems nor political complications he said. But the good state of our relations in general does not mean that there are no possibilities of developing them further and of finding out new forms of communication, especially in the economic sphere. During your visit we intend to sign an agreement on mutual encouraging and protecting the investments.

Dwelling on Finland's relations with her neighbors, the Finnish minister said that his country's cooperation with the Soviet Union is carried out on a large scale and is mutually advantageous. We put forward initiatives for eliminating the danger of the development of a new weaponry. Our chief aim is the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the northern countries. Naturally, we also follow the talk on a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, he said.

Consolidating security is possible only through reaching an agreement on efficient measures for control of the weapons and for disarmament, by attaching special importance to reducing and limiting the mass destruction weapons and mainly to the nuclear weapons, Mr Vayrynen stressed. We consider that the present arms race is alarming for the peaceful development of our continent and of the whole world. Now we must gather all our strength so that to work for improving the international relations and for consolidating peace, said in conclusion Mr Paavo Vayrynen.

PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH ARRIVES FOR VISIT 16 FEB

AU161737 Sofia BTA in English 1720 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 16 (BTA) -- Mr George Habash, secretary general of the People's [as received] Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] arrived today at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

Departs 19 Feb

AU201715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee on Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, from 16 to 19 February, George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] visited Bulgaria. He was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and had talks with the leadership of the Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

George Habash departed on 19 February. He was seen off by Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee on Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

FILIPOV VISITS GRAPE GROWERS IN POMORIE

AU181447 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov visited the grape growers in the town of Pomorie in connection with their holiday. Miladen Shaterov, chairman of the Agricultural and Food Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, attended a celebration held at the Leonid Brezhnev agroindustrial complex. Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee, and other okrug leaders were also present. Iliya Angelov, chairman of the agroindustrial complex, read a report on the successes of the Pomorie agroindustrial complex in grapegrowing. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions in 1983, the grapegrowers of Pomorie produced an abundant and good quality crop. Some 2,500 metric tons of grapes were produced in excess of the plan.

Comrade Grisha Filipov presented the Labor Glory Banner to the Pomorie agro-industrial complex, which was a comprehensive national champion in 1983 grape production.

LEADERS MAKE APPEARANCES 12-18 FEBRUARY

AU182042 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 12 to 18 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, met in Sofia organizers of a nationwide hike to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution (2000 GMT 13 February).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a Sofia conference on improving production quality in the okrug (1400 GMT 14 February).

Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, attended a conference of the border troops party organization held in Sofia (1830 GMT 15 February).

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a conference of the city party organization in Pernik (1000 GMT 17 February).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES -- Islamabad, 6 Feb (BTA) -- Georgi Iliev Bozhkov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Pakistan, has presented his credentials to General Mohammed Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Feb 84 p 5 AU] -- Manila, 8 Feb (BTA) -- Angel Anhelov, Bulgaria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Philippines, has presented his credentials to President Ferdinand Marcos. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

SOVIET FISHING COOPERATION -- The seventh regular session of Bulgarian and Soviet government representatives held in Burgas discussed the fulfillment of Bulgarian-Soviet ocean-fishing cooperation in 1983. The 3-day session established that positive results of the Bulgarian-Soviet crews' joint work have been achieved. Scientific-technical achievements were shared, the fishing resources of the Black Sea were explored, and the technology of fish processing was also improved. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 84 AU]

WEST TRIES TO 'ABUSE' CHERNENKO TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU211338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 84 p 7

["(VH)"-signed Bonn dispatch: "Why Do They Deceive the Public? UNSERE ZEIT on Bourgeois Press Speculations in the FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Feb -- UNSERE ZEIT, the organ of the German Communist Party, points out Thursday the attempts undertaken by the bourgeois press to abuse the talks conducted by K. Chernenko in Moscow with representatives of the NATO countries on the occasion of their participation in Yu. Andropov's funeral ceremonies for deceiving the public and concealing the impact of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe on the aggravation of the international situation.

UNSERE ZEIT wrties that the authors of such commentaries proceed from the premise that "Moscow and its allies will swallow the deployment as a reality, and everything will continue as before"; the paper adds that both Federal Chancellor Kohl and politicians from other NATO countries were quite clearly told in Moscow that all concrete proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on the issue of nuclear arms in Europe continue to remain on the table. The USSR wants honorable negotiations based on the principle of equal security, and the West must put an end to violations of military equilibrium, UNSERE ZEIT stresses.

The talks in Moscow are a good and important thing, the paper then states, particularly in a sharpened international situation. But they can make success possible only if both sides show readiness. Now it is the West's turn, the West German paper points out.

STROUGAL VISITS INDIA, HOLDS TALKS WITH GANDHI

Prague Previews Visit

LD202058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Prior to a visit to India by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Indian premier Indira Gandhi has given an interview to a CTK correspondent in Delhi.

Answering the question, "How do you assess Czechoslovak-Indian relations?" she noted that both countries maintain excellent relations. At the moment these relations are stable, and mutual cooperation is good. She also praised several high-level visits that have contributed to strengthening these mutual relations.

Aswering the question, "How can India and Czechoslovakia contribute to improving the international situation?" she recalled the current tense and unpredictable international situation. She stressed that India makes efforts to live in peace and friendship with all neighbors, and that on numerous occasions Indian representatives have demonstrated initiatives towards establishing a mutually beneficial dialogue. She emphasized that the current situation in the world strengthens India's desire to support the cause of peace. Cooperation with the Czechoslovak Government and people supports ideals shared by the two countries and benefiting all mankind.

Answering the question, "What are the most important tasks faced by the Nonaligned Movement?" she emphasized that this movement has always represented active and constructive commitment concerning the [word indistinct] significant problems of our time. Since its very foundation the movement has paid vast attention to peace and peaceful coexistence between nations.

She noted that the Nonaligned Movement has grown from the anticolonialist struggle of the postwar era. "For us, the question of liberation continues to be of the utmost importance, Indira Gandhi stated, emphasizing that the anticolonialist struggle will not be over until Namibia is free. The Nonaligned Movement also endeavors to put an end to the doctrine of apartheid which has been used for enslaving millions of people in South Africa. Indira Gandhi went on to say that in the last few years global economic crisis has forced India to pay greater attention to the urgent need for establishing a new international economic order that will bring equality and justice into economic relations between advanced and developing states. Therefore, if the development of our societies is to lead towards a happier future, it is necessary to establish a new order, Indira Gandhi emphasized in an interview given prior to a visit by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to India.

Strougal, Delegation Depart

LD202232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, left for India and Burma today at the invitation of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, and of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

He is accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the visit results achieved in the development of political, economic, and cultural cooperation with India and Burma will be discussed, and directions for its further broadening and deepening will be outlined.

Seeing off Lubomir Strougal and the members of his entourage at Ruzyne Airport were deputy federal premiers Josef Korcak, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and other government officials.

Arrival in Delhi

LD211227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived in Delhi today for an official visit to the Republic of India. At Palam Airport, which was festively decorated with Czechoslovak and Indian flags, the Czechoslovak representatives were welcomed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao; other members of the Indian Government; members of the diplomatic corps; and other representatives of Indian public and political life.

After a cordial welcome by the Indian prime minister and other officials, the national anthems of the two states were played and the Czechoslovak premier inspected a guard of honor. Lubomir Strougal was also welcomed by Czechoslovak citizens working in Delhi. After the welcoming ceremony, the column of cars carrying the Czechoslovak guests left for the presidential palace, where the Czechoslovak premier and his delegation will stay during their visit to India. Lubomir Strougal was welcomed along a festively decorated route by thousands of citizens of the Indian capital. Afterward, Premier Lubomir Strougal visited the Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru memorials where he paid tribute to the memory of these fighters for the independence of India by laying wreaths. At the Mahatma Gandhi memorial he planted a tree.

Afterwards, Premier Lubomir Strougal began talks in Delhi with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Deputy CSSR Premier Ladislav Gerle and Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao also met for talks. On the Czechoslovak side, CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban is also taking part in the talks.

Talks Open

LD211732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Talks opened in Delhi this afternoon between CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The two representatives exchanged views on a broad range of questions concerning the current world situation, the reduction of international tension and disarmament, and the creation of prerequisites for the development of peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems. They also talked about the importance of the nonaligned countries in tackling serious problems facing the developing world. They devoted great attention to the further intensification of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and India. They stressed that there exist possibilities as well as favorable prerequisites to further strengthen and expand the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Indian peoples and to develop all-round political, economic, and cultural relations. They stated that despite the rapid growth of mutual foreign trade it is necessary to seek new ways and methods to complement each other better in the economic sphere, intensify long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, expand specialization and cooperation in the manufacturing sector, and raise more markedly the volume of mutual exchange of goods.

CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, and First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek had talks on specific proposals on how to expand economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India with Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, minister of commerce, and other Indian officials.

Dinner Honors Strougal

LD212200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] India: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave a festive dinner in Delhi today in honor of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In her toast she expressed the hope that his visit will further strengthen mutual respect and cooperation between the two countries and joint efforts for world peace. She pointed to the development and strengthening of the Indian economy, agriculture, and industry, designating the aim of the developmental plans of her country to be self-sufficiency, higher production, and more even distribution of the results of work. She stressed that India, as well as the other developing countries, can develop successfully only in a peaceful international atmosphere. As Indira Gandhi noted further, her country, therefore, practices the policy of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence, striving for active cooperation and friendship with all countries, regardless of differences in form of government. She also spoke in favor of disarmament and an immediate start to the talks on the limitation of nuclear aims and other forms of mass destruction and on their final elimination. The Indian prime minister pointed in conclusion of her toast to Indian-Czechoslovak friendship, which she called an example of two countries with differing social systems cooperating for mutual advantage and for the good of others.

In his dinner toast, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, expressed satisfaction with his return visit to the Republic of India, as well as his pleasure over the expressions of friendship and care of his Indian hosts. He conveyed cordial wishes from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the Czechoslovak Government, and conveyed the admiration of the Czechoslovak people to India.

Lubomir Strougal noted that the friendship the Czechoslovak people feel toward the peoples of India has deep roots dating back to the period of the struggle for independence. He said that the Czechoslovak people have not forgotten and will not forget the expressions of solidarity of the Indian representatives when our republic was threatened by fascism. He said that this friendship has strengthened particularly since the memorable date of 15 August 1947, when Jawaharlal Nehru declared India's independence.

We have deep compassion for each other even today when the earth finds itself at a fatal crossroads, when a new round of the arms race is starting and, at the same time, the tension and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is increasing, Lubomir Strougal stressed. He continued: Unfortunately, we are witnessing the fact that some imperialist states and some front-ranking politicians want to achieve one-sided advantages and reverse the current military balance. They forget that peace is indivisible, so they are preparing a world-wide catastrophe. Following several warnings, Czechoslovakia with its allies has adopted a number of measures that include, among others, deploying operational tactical missiles on its territory for its security and that of its fraternal countries, as an answer to the threat of the U.S. medium-range missiles aimed at us from an area that has threatened us repeatedly for 1,000 years.

As Comrade Lubomir Strougal further said, we would like publicly to demonstrate to India, which knows very well the price of national sovereignty and state independence, our desire for genuine peace, for the coexistence of countries, both near and distant, and for cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the East and West, South and North. We honor our pledges stemming from our signature of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. We want yet again to express our sincere wishes for the preservation of peace not only in Europe and Asia, but also on other continents, so that we may live to witness the signing of peace and disarmament treaties proposed by the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as the treaties proposed by the nonaligned countries in the Delhi declaration. As Lubomir Strougal stressed, there is much that we want to do jointly on the path of deepening and broadening Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation. We also agree in all the matters of peace and resolute condemnation of war, in the effort to halt the arms race and do away with military expenditure, which have so far stood in the way of introducing a just economic order among states.

Lubomir Strougal expressed hope that the present talks will contribute to the efforts of all peoples of good will for a better world, a world of peace and cooperation, if only because the countries of two different continents but similar historical experience are extending their hands to each other over a great distance.

In concluding his toast, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed admiration and respect for the work of Indira Gandhi for the benefit of India and for a better world.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today accepted the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to visit Czechoslovakia. The date of the visit will be agreed on later.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD211006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

Perez De Cuellar Entourage

LD211057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Prague today accompanied by his wife and entourage at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The delegation includes Patricio Ruedas, assistant UN secretary general for administration and management; Eugeniusz Wyzner, assistant UN secretary general for conference services; Emilio de Olivares, assistant UN secretary general and executive secretary; and (Joe Sils), spokesman for the UN secretary general.

During his 3-day official visit, Javier Perez de Cuellar will have talks with leading Czechoslovak officials about the work of the United Nations and its current tasks in strengthening peace and international security. In Prague's Carolinum building he will receive an honorary doctorate from Charles University. At Ruzyne Airport the UN secretary general was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

Chnoupek Greets Visitor

LD211529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. During his 3-day official visit Javier Perez de Cuellar will have talks with leading Czechoslovak officials about UN work and its current tasks in strengthening peace and international security.

In a brief welcoming speech at the airport, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed Javier Perez de Cuellar's personal contribution to the resolution of key problems in the present-day world. He voiced Czechoslovakia's resolve to continue its contribution, in accordance with the UN Charter, to ensuring that the ideas of mutually advantageous cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence are asserted in relations between nations. We are convinced, Minister Chnoupek went on to say, that the United Nations will make an even more significant contribution to strengthening peace and security and more markedly improving the international atmosphere.

In his reply Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, expressed his cordial thanks for the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia and the friendly reception accorded him. He said that at the same time his visit is an appreciation of Czechoslovakia's activity within the framework of the United Nations, especially in the sphere of disarmament. He pointed out the worsened international situation, where there is no practical dialogue between the West and East. Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the aim of the United Nations is to return to dialogue, to talks that would improve current international relations. I am glad that I shall be able to exchange views with the highest Czechoslovak representatives on a number of these issues, said Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Husak-Perez de Cuellar Talks

LD211614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] In Prague Castle today, CSSR President Gustav Husak received UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. In a friendly discussion the two statesmen examined principal topical issues of the current international situation and, above all, issues concerning the consolidation of peace, the strengthening of international security, and the role of the United Nations in the discussion and resolution of these issues.

President Gustav Husak informed the guest about the efforts made by Czechoslovakia together with other socialist countries to seek ways that would lead to averting the danger of nuclear war and improving the international atmosphere. He stressed that the peace proposals formulated in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact last year are aimed at this end. Their implementation would lead to improvement of the overall situation in Europe and the world at large. We believe, the president went on, that the path to peace, greater security for all states, and political and economic stability does not lead through attempts to alter or upset the military-strategic balance of forces. Nor does the solution lie in restoring the balance at a higher level with more arms, with all the great risks this entails for the entire civilization. The only feasible way is to abandon attempts to upset the military and strategic balance, to halt the escalation of nuclear arms buildup, and to strive to limit and reduce it.

Gustav Husak went on to deal with the role and position of the United Nations. He pointed out the need to make maximum use in the current complicated international situation of the United Nations as an effective and irreplaceable tool for preserving peace and security in the world. In this connection he paid high tribute to the personal merits and contribution of its secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in resolving conflict situations by peaceful means and safeguarding peace and security in the world. At the same time he assured the guest that Czechoslovakia will continue to support the orientation of the United Nations toward resolving the most urgent problems facing mankind.

In conclusion, President Gustav Husak thanked Javier Perez de Cuellar for his personal effort to secure the release of the kidnapped Czechoslovak citizens in Angola.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar highly praised the peaceful foreign policy and realistic approach of Czechoslovakia to the solution of principal unresolved problems of the present and the assistance given to developing countries. He expressed resolve to work jointly to increase the role and importance of the United Nations in tackling the issues concerning strengthening peace and cooperation in the world, creating a suitable atmosphere for constructive dialogue and establishment of the relations of confidence between states with different social systems, elimination of hotbeds of tensions, and the development of equal economic relations. In conclusion, he wished the people of Czechoslovakia many successes in their peaceful construction.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD211748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Official talks opened in the Cernin Palace in Prague this afternoon between foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The two representatives assessed topical questions of international relations and exchanged views on the place and role of the United Nations in fulfilling the peace principles of its charter.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek explained Czechoslovakia's stance on the current international situation, which he described as very sharp. The blame for this unfortunate circumstance must be placed on the attempts of the most aggressive capitalist circles to gain military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries. The most dangerous step is represented by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles in some European countries; it seriously endangers peace and international security not only in Europe but all over the world. Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the irreplaceable role of the United Nations in the current system of international relations. He pointed out the efforts made by the socialist countries toward increasing its role in international life, particularly in the sphere of strengthening peace and international security. He emphasized that this world organization's orientation towards preventing a nuclear catastrophe could contribute to a significant rise of its standing. He recalled the important resolutions proposed by the socialist countries and approved by the 38th UN General Assembly session, aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe, freezing nuclear arms stocks, and preventing the militarization of space, for whose implementation the political will of the memeber-states is particularly essential. The resolution of the 38th UN General Assembly session on international cooperation toward achieving the goals of disarmament, put forward by Czechoslovakia, appealed for the mobilization of this political will. Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised the efforts of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at deepening the activity of the United Nations and its orientation toward strengthening the foundations of peace, justice, and progress in the world. He voiced gratitude for the committed effort made for the release of a group of Czechoslovak women and children kidnapped by a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] group in Angola and asked for help in releasing 20 of our men who are still being held illegally.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar explained his views on the key questions of the international situation and the role played by the United Nations in improving it. He acquainted his host with the steps being taken in negotiating peaceful and just solutions in the centers of tension in the Near East, in the Iran-Iraq military conflict, in Cyprus, the south of Africa, and in Central America. He promised to make every effort for the release of the Czechoslovak citizens held by the illegal UNITA group in Angola so that they can return home.

Visitor Honored With Degree

LD212149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, visited Charles University in Prague this afternoon. Assembled in the Great Hall of the Carolinum were members of the University Scientific Council and other officials of this ancient university and other Czechoslovak universities. Among the honorary guests were Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Karol Laco, deputy federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and other representatives.

Following the Czechoslovak national anthem, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and other guests were welcomed by Charles University Vice Chancellor Professor Vaclav Prosser. Professor Josef Melc, Dean of the Faculty of Law of Charles University, then proposed on behalf of the Faculty of Law that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar be awarded the honorary degree of doctor of law of Charles University.

Indra Receives Perez de Cuellar

LD212257 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was received on Tuesday by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

They exchanged views on the present tense international situation, the ways of improving it and on the peace mission of the United Nations. They underlined the role of parliaments in enhancing peace cooperation between states regardless of their social systems.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD212307 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Today Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Maria Chnoupkova gave a festive dinner in Prague's Cernin Palace in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife.

In his toast Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that the visit of the UN secretary general would make a significant contribution to deepening Czechoslovakia's cooperation in support of the noble goals of the world organization, of which our country is a founding member. He went on to recall the worsened international situation brought about by the militarism of the imperialist forces who attempt to upset the existing military-strategic equilibrium. As a way out of this situation he described constructive deliberations conducted on the principles of equality and equal security. Bohuslav Chnoupek also emphasized that Czechoslovakia supports every truly valuable initiative towards preserving world peace.

Javier Perez de Cuellar, delivering his toast, said that the results of the talks with the highest Czechoslovak representatives had assured him of the efforts made by Czechoslovakia towards the realization of the UN Charter principles. As the most important requirements of the present he cited attempts to halt confrontation and create prerequisites for a dialogue. The UN secretary general stressed that the world organization -- more than ever before -- needs the active work and assistance of all member-states in order to ensure this goal.

HUSAK, STROUGAL RECEIVE MALTESE PRESIDENT BARBARA

LD171754 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday visiting Maltese President Agatha Barbara to appreciate the development of bilateral relations and to discuss international topics.

Speaking about the international situation, the two representatives expressed their concern over the present tense atmosphere in the world and stressed that efforts of all peaceloving forces and countries must be intensified to improve international relations, to generate the atmosphere of confidence among states, to stop the arms race and to reach disarmament.

Also present was Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

Bilateral Ties Discussed

LD171804 Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) — President Agatha Barbara of Malta discussed further development of economic and cultural cooperation between her country and Czechoslovakia with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, during her brief visit here today en route from Sofia.

She also met with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban for talks on possible extension of the exchange of goods.

Czechoslovakia and Malta established diplomatic relations on embassy level in 1968, and good conditions exist for wider exchanges of goods and contacts in health service, education and culture.

Economic relations are being developed on the basis of an agreement signed in 1976. The main items in Czechoslovak exports are malt, products of the rubber, wood-processing and textile industries, glassware, machinery, electric appliances, passenger cars, footwear and optical instruments. Imports include machines, instruments and mechanical implements.

Especially last year, closer contacts were established between various organizations. Possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovak trade unions and the Maltese General Workers Union (CWU) were discussed last November during a visit of a Czechoslovak trade union delegation to Malta.

Other recent contacts included a working visit of the Maltese minister of education in August 1983. Repeated visits of the minister of industry last year were in connection with further extension of economic relations.

At a meeting between Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff during his private visit to Czechoslovakia in January confirmed that friendly relations exist between the two countries. [sentence as received]

An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health was signed in 1980. Several doctors, specialists in their fields, are working in Malta.

The founding of the Malta-Czechoslovakia friendship society last April attested to the ties of friendship linking the two peoples.

Every year, one of the Czechoslovak folk song and dance ensembles visits Malta. In 1982, the ensemble "Podluzan" received the Maltese knight trophy from the minister of culture.

Maltese President Departs

LD200956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, who stopped for a short time in our country on her way from Sofia, left Prague today.

She was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by the deputy premier of the federal government, Matej Lucan, and other representatives.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION MEETING

LD201509 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] A Hungarian delegation arrived in Prague today for the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation is led by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guests were met at Ruzyne Airport by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the federal government, and other representatives.

Strougal Meets With Marjai

LD202225 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today in Prague received Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who heads the Hungarian delegation to the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

In the course of their conversation the two representatives informed each other about the development of the national economy in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and about its main tasks in the near future. They praised the results achieved in broadening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. In assessing opportunities of the further deepening of economic cooperation they stressed that permanent attention must be paid above all to intensifying production cooperation and specialization in the key branches of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian economies.

Attention to Specialization

LD202229 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Prague, February 20 (MTI) — Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai surveyed achievements in bilateral economic, technical, and scientific cooperation with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in Prague Monday. Assessing possibilities of the further development of economic relations, it was emphasized that particular attention should be paid to further production cooperation and product specialization in important branches of the two countries' economies.

The talks were attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

The plenary session of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic, technical and scientific mixed committee opened in the afternoon.

Committee Begins Session

LD202313 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] The 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened at Hrzan Palace in Prague today. Our delegation is headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; the Hungarian delegation is headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The main task of the session is outlining and working out the conclusions for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary stemming from the talks between Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar, the highest party and state representatives of the two countries, which was held in Prague last November.

FRENCH TRADE UNION LEADER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD192255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor, led by its general secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of France, Henri Krasucki, has arrived in Prague on an official friendly visit.

The representatives of the French central organ of trade unions were met at Ruzyne Airport by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann.

Trade Union Talks Open

LD202227 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Prague CTK -- Delegations of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT) appreciated their cooperation and spoke in favour of its promotion when they opened talks here Monday.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Karel Hoffman, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, the French delegation is headed by Henri Krasucki, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and CGT general secretary.

Speaking about the present situation in France and the trade union movement, Henri Krasucki pointed to the contrast between the goals declared by the government of left-wing majority and real measures. He described 1983 as a year of economic stagnation, reduced working opportunities, closure of enterprises and limitation of their activities, and rising unemployment. The working people are being quickly mobilized for actions in defense of their interests. He also spoke about CGT initiatives in the struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence and against the arms race.

Karel Hoffmann acquainted the guests with the methods and forms of trade union work in Czechoslovakia and the share of trade unions in the fulfilment of economic tasks and the solution of social issues. He stressed the need to apply these methods at all levels to strengthen trade union authority.

Plant Visit

LD212256 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] The delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor [CGT] continued its visit in Czechoslovakia today.

Accompanied by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, the delegation of the French trade unionists visited Prague's CKD Lokomotivka Sokolovo enterprise. The guests were acquainted with the history and present, as well as the future plans of the development of the enterprise, which is one of the 22 organizational units of CKD Prague. The representatives of Czechoslovak and French trade unions then viewed some production lines and, in conclusion, met trade union officials and representatives of the economic leadership of the enterprise at a friendly meeting.

TALKS WITH SPANISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU171916 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 84 p 7

[Unsigned report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Czechoslovak-Spanish interministerial consultations at the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs have been held in Madrid. The heads of the two delegations -- J. Johanes and M. Bardejo Rivera -- spoke in favor of continuing the mutual political dialogue in the interests of detente and of developing peace cooperation in Europe.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY

AU211457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, received on 16 February in Prague Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to the CSSR. In the talk, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they discussed certain issues of mutual interest. The reception was also attended by Colonel Mihaly Kerekes, military and air attache attached to the People's Republic of Hungary Embassy in the CSSR.

LENART ADDRESSES MEETING AT KOSICE IRON WORKS

LD212142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A party and government delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee attended an aktiv of the construction workers of our youngest metallurgy combine in the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice today. Our East Slovak correspondent Jan Ber reports:

The importance of this construction project is that, through its annual capacity of 1 million tons of coke in the East Slovak Iron Works, it will contribute to self-sufficiency in basic metallurgy materials needed for the production of iron and steel. However, in future construction care must be given not only to the observance of construction of technology schedules or to individual stages of completing building construction, but also to the quality of the work carried out. This was expressed also in one point of a joint socialist pledge undertaken at the aktiv by its participants -- the construction workers from the key branches of our youngest metallurgy combine.

At the close of the aktiv, an address was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart, who said, among other things:

[Begin recording] This year the collective of the working people of the East Slovak Iron Works will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the construction of this metallurgy combine. Now we can note that the intention of party and state bodies to build near Kosice a modern metallurgy combine was the right one for the Czechoslovak economy, and a very useful one for the interests of our state. Its contribution is that its production has removed the former disproportion in the variety of rolled material within the economy as a whole, and the economy's dependence on imports has been eliminated, particularly as regards plate. In addition, important potential has come into being as regards ensuring international division of labor in CEMA, as well as potential regarding the ensuring of our economy's assets in freely convertible currencies. Without exaggeration we can note that the construction of the combine -- and the economic results achieved to date in particular -- have helped to eliminate the negative heritage of previous regimes, changed the life of the East Slovak Region, strengthened and improve the economic potential of Slovakia within a united Czechoslovak economy, and thus facilitated the dynamic development of the metropolis of the East -- Kosice -- unparalleled, maybe, in any other town in our country. [end recording]

KEMPNY ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COOP MEETING

LD171749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, in his speech at the annual meeting of members of the unified agricultural cooperative in Kovarov in Pisek District, paid tribute to the results achieved by the cooperative farmers during the past year. Their share made an important contribution to the fact that South Bohemian farmers had achieved the best results in the history of the region. Further in his speech Josef Kempny informed the meeting about topical issues arising from the appeal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central committee, the federal government and the National Front on the preparation of the 10th congress of unified agricultural cooperatives.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES CPSL MEETING IN MARTIN

LD202228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, speaking at a membership meeting of the 24th primary organization of the CPSL in the heavy engineering works in Martin today pointed to some positive trends in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, as reflected in all-society results, and also stressed the exceptional importance of accelerated practical implementation of new finding in engineering.

BRIEFS

NEW STUDENT ORGANIZATION CHAIRMAN -- The eighth session of the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] Czechoslovak University Students' Center [CSUV], which was held in Brno on 1 February, released Frantisek Fejfar from the post of chairman of the organization and elected H. Pazderova, member of the Presidium and secretary of the SYU Central Committee to the post of chairwoman of the CSUV SYU. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 2 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

BURT MEETS OFFICIALS, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Axen Receives Burt

LD211759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state in the U.S. State Department, was received today for an exchange of views on the current dangerous world political situation by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Hermann Axen said that prevention of the danger of a nuclear world war and securing lasting peace forms the central part of GDR foreign policy. Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR is guided by the striving to reduce tensions and, above all, to lessen military confrontation in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. It is a primary task to stop the arms race and return to the situation that existed before the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe in order to smooth the path for constructive negotiations.

Hermann Axen emphasized that in the nuclear age there is no sensitive alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. The GDR is also guided by this in its bilateral relations with the United States.

The GDR sees in the Stockholm conference and in the Vienna negotiations the chance to make an active contribution to the creation of a climate of trust and expected that they would be used by all states.

Richard R. Burt explained the known position of the United States on the current international questions. He also spoke in support of further developing the bilateral relations between the United States and the GDR.

Taking part in the talk , on behalf of the GDR was Ambassador H. Barth, head of the U.S. Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry; and E. Kloss, member of the staff of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee. On behalf of the United States, Mrs Rozanne L. Ridgway, U.S. ambassador to the GDR; and J. Kornblum, head of the Central Europe Department in the U.S. State Department, were present.

Fischer Meets Burt

LD211806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- In view of growing international tensions and the danger of war, it is necessary for reason and the will to find constructive solutions of disputes to prevail again. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today in a talk with Richard Burt, assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs. The talk centered on the connection between the international situation and relations between the GDR and the United States.

Fischer said that the GDR regards the continuation of political dialogue and the further development of relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems a basic question of its foreign policy.

In this connection, Oskar Fischer pointed to the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for arms control and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, for lessening military confrontation, and for creating a healthy climate in international relations. Oskar Fischer said that relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the United States are beneficial to both sides and can also help to improve the world situation.

Richard Burt said that the United States is also interested in further measures for the expansion of relations with the GDR.

The meeting took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

Questions on further shaping relations between the two states were also discussed today by Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt. U.S. Ambassador to the GDR Mrs Roxanne L. Ridgway also took part in the meetings.

Summary of Conference Remarks

LD212002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- At a press conference in the U.S. Embassy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt expressed his pleasure at the opportunity to meet GDR officials and foreign policy experts in Berlin. His talks covered bilateral as well as wider East-West questions and passed in a frank and useful manner. Naturally there are differences of views; but it is important to get to know the approach of the other side. Regarding bilateral relations with the GDR, he said that he wanted to emphasize U.S. readiness to undertake realistic steps to serve the interests of both sides.

HONECKER RESPONDS TO KOHL LETTER ON DIALOGUE

LD201521 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- East German state and party leader Erich Honecker has answered a letter from German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in which Kohl, in the middle of December following the decision on the deployment of new nuclear INF missiles in the FRG, called on all state and party heads in the East bloc to continue the East-West dialogue.

Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff told the press on Monday in Bonn that the head of the permanent GDR mission in Bonn, Erwin Moldt, handed over the letter. Letters from Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria were also received in Bonn. Sudhoff did not go into any details. It was said in Bonn that in his letter Honecker described further intra-German developments as a period of wait-and-see and cautious restraint. The FRG's decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles has not been forgotten in the GDR. However, the GDR's efforts, too, are aimed at preventing the present beginnings of a further improvement between Bonn and East Berlin from becoming submerged.

GEN REINHOLD MEETS WITH INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD212017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Delhi, 21 Feb (ADN) -- Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, the GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, was received by Indian Defense Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman for a friendly talk in Delhi today.

Both men affirmed the view of their governments that the stationing of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe has worsened the international situation. It is necessary, for the sake of world peace, to prevent the siting of further such weapons and to dismantle the systems already installed.

Today Col Gen Reinhold and the military men accompanying him also met Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh, the chief of the Indian Air Force, for a friendly conversation.

MALTESE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY HOMANN

LD211501 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] President of the Republic of Malta Mrs Agatha Barbara ended her visit to the GDR this afternoon. She was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Professor Heinrich Homann.

HONECKER GREETS ANGOLANS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU212055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18/19 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola, I convey to you, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, and the friendly Angolan people fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

With the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation a new page was begun in our traditional relations of anti-imperialist solidarity. Today I can note with satisfaction that on the basis of this important document the equal, trustful cooperation between our parties and states, to the benefit of our peoples, has universally deepened. In these years the friendship between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola has again stood the test.

I take the anniversary as an opportunity to reaffirm that the Angolan people, who under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party courageously struggle against the constant threat to their security by the South African racist regime and resolutely defend and expand their revolutionary achievements, can also in the future be certain of the deep sympathy and unseparably solidarity of the GDR people.

I am convinced that the militant community between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party, between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola in the struggle for a life in peace and welfare, against the imperialist policy of confrontation and violence, against neocolonialism and racism, will continue to strengthen on the reliable foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, I wish you creative vigor and personal well-being in your responsible work to the benefit of your people.

LEUSCHNER ON LEBANON CRISIS, STOCKHOLM MEETING

DW212035 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] The people of the island Republic of Malta whose president is currently visiting our country see themselves as a bridge between Europe and Africa. Therefore, the fact that Malta is located between the two continents is to them much more than geographically significant. Some countries have become clearly aware of this at the recent CSCE conferences. The consistency and often persistence with which Malta's representatives advocated more security in the Mediterranean area has met with much understanding on the part of the socialist countries, as well as with frequent arrogant disapproval on the part of NATO, even though neutral Malta only takes the Helsinki Final Act seriously -- which after all was signed by all 35 participants. It says, among other things, that Europe's security cannot be separated from security in the Mediterranean. In view of the events in the Middle East, nobody can deny that is true.

In the past days, dozens and probably even hundreds of bourgeois newspapers and commentators, viewing the course of fighting in Lebanon, have talked and written about the fiasco of the Israeli and U.S. Middle East policy. The fact that part of the so-called multilateral armed forces have left Beirut, that France demands at the UN Security Council that these nonpeacekeepers be replaced with UN forces, and that the opposition forces in Lebanon are gaining ground -- all this shows that a certain policy has failed. This must be admitted and can no longer be hushed up.

The voices in the Middle East are probably more important. They wonder skeptically whether the result of a miscarried policy will cause a thorough revision or -- as a Syrian newspaper wrote -- an attempt to gain time. The news of the weekend, the new advance of Israeli troops almost to the outskirts of the city of Beirut, and the bombardments of opposition positions by Israeli aircraft and U.S. warships speak their own language.

In the latest issue of the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS it says that the United States has returned to a clear gunboat policy -- an allusion to the fact that because of the forthcoming election the U.S. President wants to avoid losses of GI's, if possible, but does not intend at this point to give up his goals -- from the relatively safe place of his battleships off the coast of Beirut. Meanwhile, it has even dawned on some bourgeois journalists that only a [word indistinct] withdrawal of the Israeli's from Lebanon and a strict policy of noninterference by the United States would have to be the first steps for the elimination of this hotbed of conflict. However, these realistic observers also do not see any indication of this.

This makes Malta's demand for more security in the Mediterranean area by way of practical deeds even more important -- by the way, also in the negotiations of the 35 CSCE states in Stockholm. For as long as 6 weeks now they have discussed confidence-building measures in Europe, including its sea and ocean areas. Geographically the Mediterranean is a natural part of Europe. It also is obvious that as an area of crisis threatening our continent's security it must belong to Europe militarily and politically. Those who want to create confidence cannot under any circumstances leave this region out in regarding confidence-building measures.

Yet, this is one of the aspects of the proposals made by the NATO countries which has produced negative amazement in Stockholm. Inspired by the United States, NATO under the catchword transparency wants to satisfy its thirst for knowledge about the defense structure of the Warsaw Pact countries to the Urals, whereas -- to give but one example -- it wants to leave the entire Mediterranean -- the entire, mind you -- out of the sphere of confidence building.

Everybody knows that the U.S. 6th Fleet has by no means been deployed for shelling Lebanese villages. Rather, its main task is threatening the southern flank of the socialist countries. However, the advocates of transparency perfer to leave that in the dark. As I said, this is but one example of that strange view of the principle of equality which is in gross contrast to the readiness for dialogue that has been so vociferously repeated.

The British GUARDIAN, a bourgeois newspaper, wrote last Wednesday that the Russians had more than enough reason to believe that Reagan's desire for constructive cooperation does not go farther than his desire to secure his reelection in November. Or, let us take the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT. The paper asks: Why should the Soviet Union trust Reagan's new note, as long as nothing changes about the U.S. arms policy or the U.S. disarmament policy? The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE blames Reagan for having wasted 3 years regarding arms control.

Finally, those voices in Europe, which see increasingly threatening dangers to themselves growing out of all this, are multiplying. Professor Birnbaum writes in the EUROPA-ARCHIV that in the present security policy discussion, important differences between the United States and West Europe must not be ignored. There were misgivings that a war could be triggered by decisions in Washington that West Europe would be unable to effectively influence, he wrote. How true! And certainly nobody will leave these differences between the United States and West Europe out of account.

Naturally a West European policy of ensuring peace would be of little use if such considerations remained merely theoretical. So far, at least in Stockholm, it is not only the United States but also the other NATO countries that dodge every serious discussion on the socialist proposals for building confidence, which deserves this name.

The experts from the Balkan countries who last week discussed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in this European region have made much more progress than the NATO bloc at the Stockholm negotiations. In Stockholm NATO is still ignoring the fact that -- to mention just another example -- the creation of a nuclear-free belt from the North Cape to Central Europe and the southernmost point of our continent could build a hundred times more confidence than the mere registration of some military activities.

However, more than verbal readiness for dialogue is necessary for creating confidence again. Last week a step in this direction was taken by the majority of the Netherlands parliment, which condemned U.S. space armament and called upon the government to come out for an agreement on the prevention of such dangerous intentions. How about other West European parliaments joining this initiative? After all, the suspicion that the West's vociferously stated negotiation readiness has recently, in particular, served to soothe their own public still exists. This suspicion could be easily refuted by deeds.

By the way, this attempt at soothing the public has hardly been worthwhile. The concerns about Washington's policy have not decreased. The 55,000 Spaniards who over the weekend walked from Madrid to the Torejon U.S. Air Force Base to demonstrate against the U.S. military bases in Spain and against the country's NATO membership have expressed this.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SHOLOKHOV DEATH

LD211953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) — Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following letter of condolences to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko:

On the death of the world famous writer and Communist Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov, I send you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the people of the GDR, as well as from myself our most deeply felt condolences.

His parting is a painful loss for the CPSU, for the people of the USSR, for Soviet literature, and socialist world literature. With his rich literary work, especially the novels "Quiet Flows the Don," "Virgin Soil Upturned," and "They Fought For Their Country," and the short story "One Man's Destiny," he made an outstanding contribution to the education of the nation, above all the young people, in the spirit of socialism and peace. His work is deeply characterized by the Leninist principle of partiality and closeness to the people and achieved world wide distribution and recognition through its humanistic content and literary mastery.

Our party and our nation loses with Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov a true friend and fighting comrade. His books had a great effect on the antifascist and democratic upheavals in our country and on the construction of socialist society. Unforgotten is his contribution to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples and to the development of socialist national literature in the GDR. We will always hold Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov in honored memory.

HONECKER RECEIVES CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER VAJNAR

LD211438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, received Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR interior minister. Vajnar conveyed fraternal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Taking part in the friendly talk in the Central Committee building were Army General Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security, and General Friedrich Dickel, interior minister and member of the SED Central Committee.

SED OFFICIALS ATTEND BEZIRK CONFERENCE

LD191911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0721 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Feb (ADN) -- The SED bezirk delegate conferences in five GDR bezirke and the Wismut regional organization began their second day of discussions on Sunday morning.

The conferences are attended by delegations of the Central Committee headed by SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members: in Dresden, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; in Frankfurt/Oder, Horst Dohlus; in Leipzig, Joachim Herrmann; in Potsdam, Werner Krolikowski and Guenter Schabowski; in Suhl, Werner Jarowinskiy; and in the Wismut regional organization, Guenther Kleiber.

The conference are continuing the discussion, which is demonstrating impressively the unity and cohesion, the growing fighting strength of the ranks of the Marxist-Leninist party. It reflects the outstanding achievements attained by the communists at the head of their working teams who thus play the leading role of the party in all social areas.

In the discussions on the reports and draft resolutions submitted, numerous speakers stated that their party and work teams, following the seventh SED Central Committee meeting and in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, have set themselves exacting targets to fulfill overall and overfulfill in specific areas the national economic plan. Youth brigades and youth research teams are involved in new competitions in preparation for the National Youth Festival, the FDJ's general meeting.

Performance comparisons and the exchanges of experience, the discussion underlined, are playing an important role in ensuring that all the teams give their best toward the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

The kind of reserves being exploited and utilized was demonstrated by communists on concrete examples for the fast pace of development of productivity, the effective use of robots, and the extended working life of highly productive machinery and equipment.

Looking back on their own careers, many speakers pointed out that the life of the individual in socialism, freed from capitalist exploitation and oppression, has changed fundamentally over the past 35 years. Social security and a clear outlook form the starting point for initiatives in industry, agriculture, the construction industry, and many other social areas, about which the conferences were informed.

The party's great political maturity was reflected in a host of constructive ideas. They ranged from proposals for increases in output in enterprises to reflections on an exacting standard of life within the party.

Members of the SED leadership spoke at all the conferences. The speakers dealt in detail with questions of domestic and foreign policy. They emphasized the fundamental importance of Erich Honecker's observations on present-day problems made in his final address at the Berlin Bezirk delegate conference on 12 February. At the heart of today's and tomorrow's struggle is the task to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno that would destroy mankind. The GDR has allied itself with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries for all times, and is proving itself as a strong cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe.

Referring to the preparations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the leaders of the Central Committee delegations emphasized that in alliance with all workers under the leadership of the SED power had been gained, consolidated, and successfully exercised over 3 and 1/2 decades.

Today the GDR is a politically stable and dynamically developing, economically efficient state with flourishing education, science, and culture sectors. Its intellectual potential and material resources enable the GDR to achieve the requisite performance increase to continue uncompromisingly the course of the main task.

To win over everybody as fellow worker and as fellow thinker is one essential demand on politico-ideological work, the speakers said. To give of one's best so that the GDR strengthens its position steadily as a socialist state of workers and peasants -- this task must be faced every day, anywhere, and by everybody.

At the end of the deliberations at the bezirk delegate conferences of the SED the reports were confirmed. The delegates adopted resolutions on the politico-ideological, economic, and intellectual-cultural targets for 1984, which include longer-range management tasks as well as measures concerning preparation and implementation of the local elections on 6 May and the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

In letters to the Central Committee and its general secretary, the delegates promised to do everything in their power and to shrink from no effort in order to fulfill the party congress resolutions fully and totally.

The SED bezirk executives and the Auditing Commission were elected by secret ballot at the delegate conferences. Reelected as first secretaries were: Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee, Dresden; Jochen Hertwig, member of the Central Committee, Frankfurt; Horst Schumann, member of the Central Committee, Leipzig; Guenther Jahn, member of the Central Committee, Potsdam; Hans Albrecht, member of the Central Committee, Suhl; Alfred Rohde, member of the Central Committee, Wismut.

With the presentation of the reports and the new election now of all the bezirk executives, the 1983-84 SED elections have been concluded.

More on Bezirk Meetings

LD192221 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Excerpts] And now our reports from the SED bezirk delegate conferences. The first comes from Dresden, where the 1000 delegates started their second day of debate in the House of Culture with Willy Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Willy Stoph addressed the following words to the 1,000 delegates from Dresden Bezirk:

[Begin recording] Your conference has made visible how the bezirk party organization has grown since the 10th party congress. This is also expressed by the fact that in this period more than 18,000 new comrades, overwhelmingly production workers and young people, have joined our ranks. We consider it of special significance that the bezirk leadership has brought stronger influence to bear through political leadership in the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions on the results of science and technology being brought into production more rapidly and that the development and implementation processes of leading work is decreased. For this valuable experience has been gained by the close cooperation between the Academy of Science institutes, the technical university, and the other colleges together with their partners the Natema, Robotron, and Landmaschinen Fortschritt enterprises, which must be used everywhere. On the foundation of comprehensive agreements, the scientific cooperation in such areas as microelectronics, computer technology, and packaging and agricultural machinery construction has deepened, for which your bezirk carries special responsibility with regard to the overall national economy. There was a major performance by the construction workers, engineers, and architects, together with the artists, to make the face of Dresden, the kreis towns and villages, more beautiful and to create a socialist environment. With the housing developments which have been completed and those which are still under completion, modernization zones, and preservation and reconstruction of historical buildings, Dresden is developing into an attractive socialist city. The construction of the [words indistinct] is nearing completion. Also in our capital Berlin the construction workers from your bezirk are popular, because they fulfill quality work. [end recording]

In Leipzig, from where Detlef Hoffmann will report in a minute, the delegates resolved today during their discussions to overfulfill the industrial goods production plan in this year by 2 days' production.

The debate made clear, in general, how the performance came about in the bezirk, which was praised in his closing words by SED politburo member Joachin Herrmann:

[Begin recording] Thanks and recognition of our party are due to all workers and cooperative farmers, the scientists and cultural workers, the teachers and educationalists, the staff of the state organs, the members of the armed and security forces, all communists and citizens of the bezirk for their performance, which they fulfill every day for our good cause with vigor and circumspection, with intelligence and greet commitment. Thanks and recognition are due to our friends and comrades-in-arms, the members of the friendly parties, all social forces in the National Front, for their numerous independent contributions to our republic and its citizens. Looking back over 3 and 1/2 decades we are in an even better position today to judge that on 7 October 1949 a turn took place in the history of the German people, indeed in that of Europe. In hard class battles and against the bitter opposition of the enemies of progress we have proceeded along a path that has taken us from the chaos of World War II, from rubble and ruins, to the front rank of the highly developed industrial nations. Our aims from that time have been fulfilled: a life without exploitation and suppression; work, education, and a secure future for everyone. Today in Leipzig Bezirk the same amount is produced in 7 months as in the whole of 1970. In crop production you have taken the first place in the republic. And for more than 493,000 citizens, that is every third inhabitant of the Leipzig Bezirk, the housing conditions have improved since 1970. In full agreement with the citizens of your bezirk, the joint declaration by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR therefore emphasizes on the 35th anniversary of our workers' and peasants' state that new deeds for the benefit of the republic, for its strengthening, are the best way to honor our anniversary. [end recording]

From Leipzig now to Potsdam. Much applause was given by the 1,100 delegates and guests of the Potsdam delegate conference to the closing words by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He expressed thanks and recognition to the communists and all workers of the bezirk for their good performance in the past 3 years but also drew attention to weaknesses, noted failures, and issued the call to vigorously promote performance competition and to fulfill its demands in one's own area without reservations. Then, he said, a major, general social upswing is possible in Potsdam Bezirk. In this connection he spoke about the work of the local state organs:

[Begin recording] High increased responsibility — and not merely in the period of preparation for the elections — is held by our local state organs. Their work has to be characterized by closeness to and trust by the citizens. It contributes to explaining and consistently realizing the resolutions of the party and state. The experiences of the town of Werbelin and other exemplary villages show that the initiatives and activities of the citizens are greatest where in political debate the deputies and members of the [words indistinct] the National Front, explain and justify the tasks to be solved with the citizens. I hold the firm conviction that also in 1984, especially in preparation of the elections, the good tradition of the family talks as exemplified by Oranienburg will be continued. They are most suitable to further strengthening the trust between the local organs as representatives of united Socialist state power and the citizens, to explaining convincingly our policies, to getting to know the opinion of the public and to winning the citizens over to active cooperation. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH USSR

AU211547 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] The date 18 February represents the anniversary of an outstanding event in the modern era of our national history. On this day 36 years ago, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Treaty was signed in Moscow. The treaty between the world's first socialist country and a small country whose former leaders plunged it into an evil war represents a document of a new type of friendship of international value. The document was also an important achievement of the Hungarian people's democratic development. It ratified a union that is the firm assurance of our freedom and independence. It is an agreement which laid down in law the mutual cooperation between our peoples on the basis of equal rights for the implementation of our common goals. The relations between our countries have been, and still are today, of determining importance in strengthening and safeguarding our socialist order.

Ever since the signing of the treaty in 1948, there has been a social and economic transformation of historic importance in Hungary; the construction of socialist society has begun. In 1967, through a new 20-year agreement, we strengthened the relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union. These relations have spread in our days to all areas of life and are getting stronger and stronger every day. Our dynamically developing economic and technical-scientific relations characterize considerably Hungary's economic development, the same way our supplies contribute to solving the tasks of the Soviet people's economy. Our economic cooperation is continuously increasing, the cooperation between our countries is deepening, and more efficient forms of economic relations are increasingly asserting themselves. The cooperation between our countries and peoples is uninterruptedly expanding in the cultural area, too. Our joint activity in the sphere of education and health is steadily developing.

Hungary and the Soviet Union, as Warsaw Pact members, closely cooperation in foreign policy, as well. We cooperate in strengthening peace and security, in further strengthening the community of the socialist countries, in avoiding the danger of war.

Further developing the multifaceted Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and strengthening our fraternal cooperation serve our national interest and at the same time serve well the cause of common struggle for peace, social progress, and development of the socialist community.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS USSR ARMY DAY MEETING

LD212338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, a celebration has been held at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in our country. Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Mihlay Korom, Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi, and Defense Minister Lajos Czinege took part in the ceremony.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU211411 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Feb 84 p 1

[Summary] In 1983 the Soviet Union was again the main supplier of fuel and raw materials to the Hungarian market.

The Soviet Union supplied more than 90 percent of the oil used in Hungary, 95 percent of the natural gas and industrial wood, 90 percent of the iron ore and timber products, 85 percent of the nitrogen chemical fertilizer, 64 percent of the potash fertilizer, and 40 percent of the hard coal. Soviet foreign trade organizations exported to Hungary in 1983 6.5 million metric tons of crude oil, 3.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 1.1 million cubic meters of industrial wood, 8 billion kilowatt/hours of electrical energy, 3.9 million metric tons of iron ore, 500 thousand metric tons of coke, and 48 thousand metric tons of cotton. More than 450,000 Soviet manufactured cars, more than 70,000 trucks, 64,000 tractors, 36,000 agricultural machines, 22,000 metal-turning lathes, 3,000 excavators, some 300 diesel locomotive engines, more than 200 trolleybuses, and 300 metro trains are operating in Hungary. In 1984 the Soviet partner will export to Hungary 25,000 Lada, 100 Volga, 400 Moskvich, and 500 UAZ-469 cars.

The Soviet Union is at the same time the most important market for Hungarian agriculture and industry. Thirty percent of Hungarian exports of machines and installations is directed to the Soviet Union. Hungary is also one of the Soviet Union's largest suppliers of shoes, textile fabrics, and ready-made clothes. More than 50 percent of Soviet import requirements for canned fruit, 40 percent of fresh fruit, and 25 percent of pharmaceutical products are supplied by Hungarian exports. An increase of household consumer goods from the Soviet Union has been available in Hungarian shops.

Hungary is also taking part in several investment projects in the Soviet Union, for example, the nuclear power plant of Khmelnitskiy, and this ensures for the Hungarian economy a supply of energy and raw materials. The Soviet Union is also helping in the construction and reconstruction of several industrial enterprises in Hungary. Hungary is also involved in the reconstruction of several light industry enterprises in the Soviet Union. In accordance with a set timetable, goods transportation witnessed considerable improvement in 1983 as a result of the agreement between the two countries' railroad officials and renewed border facilities.

GASPAR ON APPROPRIATE SCOPE OF AUTHORITY FOR TU'S

LD192048 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 19 (MTI) — Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, was interviewed in Saturday's NEPSZAVA on the principal tasks of the Hungarian trade unions as following from the October 12, 1983 resolution of the HSWP Central Committee.

"The HSWP is realizing in practice the principle that even under socialist circumstances society will not function well without an efficient trade union movement that has an appropriate scope of authority, as the lack of such union movement will sooner or later cause political and social shocks," runs the article. "The party has realized this and adopted the practice of consulting the public before taking any major decision because it does not think itself infallible."

"The October 12, 1983 resolution of the HSWP CC compiled these principles and experiences into a system", states the author and adds that now "the principal task is to put into practice this system in a carefully thought-over way."

Referring to a debate prior to the CC resolution that concerned the scope of authority of the unions, Sandor Gaspar states that the increased authority of the unions does not imply rivalry, rather consolidation of the leading role of the party in compliance with the division of labour between the state and the unions. The essence of this division of labour is that "function is not an aim in itself but a means to serve the cause."

Commenting on misunderstandings over independence, Sandor Gasper explains that "the trade unions are not independent in space and time: They [are] independent and committed at the same time. They are committed to the policy of the party and the cause of the working class and socialism, but they lead an independent life as an organization. The stewards and union officials owe responsibility to the membership."

"The Hungarian trade union movement is integral part of the system of political institutions of the society constructing socialism. It participates in the implementation of socialist objectives, promotes the fulfilment of the party's policy and represents the interests of the workers."

The resolution of the Central Committee of the Party determines the related tasks in the long run: "In the months ahead until the 25th Congress of the Trade Unions the unions are to concentrate on the following tasks: promotion of the maintenance of the country's solvency, improvement of the national economic balance, maintenance of the standard of living, contribution to operation of the productive apparatus and the increase of industrial production and strengthening and development of socialist democracy at every level", stressed Sandor Gaspar.

SHOP OFFICIALS FINED FOR IRREGULARITIES

LD172203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The Budapest Commercial Board of Control has found that the quality of carcass meat is not improving. In some of the shops where checks were carried out the supply of cheaper and more sought-after cuts was insufficient, and the same thing was also found in the case of meat products and sliced cold meats. Increased attention is being paid to protecting consumers' interests. In the Kalamar Jozsef Street branch of the Erzsebet food shops, for example, disciplinary proceedings are being taken against the store's manager because the store was selling so-called trimmings in the form of minced meat at the price of leg, that is 110 forints per kilogram. In the No 3060 ABC shop of the Obuda food shops in Bekasmegyer, all prepacked tropical fruit was sold at higher prices, and since the store's manager was unwilling to name the person who packed the goods, the commercial board of control fined him 3,000 forints. In the Velence self-service restaurant of the South Buda Catering Enterprise, mushrooms were omitted from the broth, even though they figured in the costing. For this reason the kitchen manager was fined 1,500 forints.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET FIRM -- Budapest, February 18 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Komplex foreign trade company signed its first cooperation agreement with the Soviet Selhozpromexport foreign trade association for the joint sale of food processing machines and complete factories on third markets. The two companies plan to export and assemble on the spot mainly fruit and tomato processing systems. Komplex has for years been selling such equipment to foreign, mainly socialist, countries in the value of 50-60 million roubles annually. The principal customer is the Soviet Union. It has sold canning machinery to Syria, Algeria, Iraq and Iran too. Since the Hungarian party has considerable experience in the manufacture of machinery and the Soviet party in agricultural area utilization, the two supplement each other perfectly in the siting of complete processing factories. Now cooperation is in the stage of market sounding which is to be followed by the submission of offers. The Middle East countries are considered the most probable customers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 18 Feb 84 LD]

DE CUELLAR AT RECEPTION; HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Olszowski Hosts Reception

LD211739 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Minister Stefan Olszowski threw a reception in honor of Mr Perez de Cuellar. In the speeches made on this occasion, both politicians underscored that there is no more important task today than to prevent a new war, notably a nuclear catastrophe. Mr Olszowski pointed [as heard] that due to her active contribution to the work of the UN, Poland is entitled to expect this organization to defend her basic interests from activities contradicting the principles and aims of the UN Charter, such as illegal economic sanctions and restrictions. The UN secretary general emphasized that it is absolutely necessary to undertake efforts aimed at preventing a global nuclear conflict and that this effort requires a cooperation of all countries of the East and West. Mr Perez de Cuellar leaves Poland tomorrow.

Press Conference Held

LD211137 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 20 Feb -- At a press conference here today the U.N. secretary general expressed his thanks "for the Polish Government and people for the very warm reception I have had both in Warsaw and Krakow."

Speaking to Polish and foreign journalists gathered at the INTERPRESS Centre tonight Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar said "The main objective of my visit was to establish contacts with the Polish authorities and to assess the international situation. There are many problems in which your country is very much interested. At the same time I wanted to express to the Polish Government and people the United Nations Organization's gratitude for their constant support in our fight for peace and understanding among nations. I think I have to underline the very important contribution of Poland in our peacekeeping efforts. I am referring to the Polish contribution to the U.N. presence in the Golan Heights," Mr de Cuellar said.

Asked by a TRYBUNA LUDU journalist about the influence of the present relations between the East and West on the U.N. work and about his personal role as a mediator, the secretary general said: "I have to admit with regret that relations between the East and West are not as fluid as they should be. I don't say there is no dialogue between the two great blocs, that is the Eastern and Western blocs, but I think there are no constructive, effective contacts between the East and West. This situation of non-dialogue and non-communications between the sides really affects all my activities in the sense that unfortunately all international problems, political and economic alike, are affected in some way directly or indirectly by this present confrontation.

"I am always for dialogue and negotiations between the parties in case of a conflict." Mr. de Cuellar added that although there is not exactly any open conflict between the East and West, yet he described the present situation as a situation of confrontation.

"One of my main duties is to try to create relationship between East and West. I think the U.N. secretary general's role is not one of an arbiter or mediator but of a moderator. A moderator and inspirer in the sense that I think the secretary general should always be in such a position that he can give parties reasons for hope for continuing their efforts towards peace and understanding among nations," he added.

Asked about his opinion on the role and possibilities of socialist countries in the defence of international security, the U.N. secretary general said: "The European socialist countries, like any other country and or a group of countries, has a specific duty of contributing to peaceful solutions of international problems and to ensuring peace and security in the world. I think that the socialist East European countries, as a political and military bloc of the Warsaw Pact have a tremendous, double role to play: as a bloc and as individual countries." In this context Mr. de Cuellar said we should fight thinking in terms of blocs, and we have to think in terms of community of nations, a society of independent countries."

Next Mr de Cuellar spoke of Poland's contribution to the work of the Security Council. He said that during the past two years, when he was secretary general, Poland made all possible efforts to help solving the problems dealt with by the Security Council. He highly assessed the work of two Polish ambassadors to the U.N., Wlodzimierz Natorf and Eugeniusz Wyzner, both present at the news conference, and said that they represented their country with great dignity.

Asked whether his remarks made in Krakow, about the human rights in the world, referred to Poland as well, Mr de Cuellar said: When I referred to human rights in the world I did not refer to any specific country. The concept of human rights is a large question. I must say that I attach tremendous importance to human rights and whenever [as received] I go I try to lead the attention of all my interlocutors in Eastern and Western Europe, in Africa, South America and Asia, to the necessity of respecting conventions on human rights as adopted and signed by U.N. members.

Next Mr. de Cuellar discussed the role of medium-sized and small countries in influencing the political situation in the world. He said it is for those countries to exert enough pressure on nuclear powers to put an end to nuclear arms race, obtain complete destruction of all nuclear weapons, to mobilize world public opinion and make clear that all people in the world are against the nuclear weapons and their use.

He stressed the role of mass media in mobilizing world public opinion against the nuclear weapons. "There are no limits to the danger of nuclear war, he stressed. We all have to fight against nuclear weapons and to try to reduce and finally destroy them before they destroy us," the secretary general said. [Quotation marks as received]

Asked about his view on the present situation in Poland, the secretary general said that his talks with representatives of the Polish supreme authorities, President Jablonski, the prime minister and the foreign minister as well as his other contacts gave him an opportunity to get closely acquainted with this country's problems, the ways the authorities try to meet the expectations of Polish society. "The Polish Government gave me specific evidence of its willingness to bring about national agreement, and did it in an extremely frank and spontaneous way," he said.

"As the main objective of the visit to Poland was to make a tour d'horizon, the Polish authorities were very willing to explain internal difficulties. We covered all activities of the United Nations and the Polish Government's activities in the political, economic and other spheres," said the U.N. secretary general.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed thanks of the U.N. Organization for Poland's contribution to the work of the U.N.

Referring to Polish initiatives in the sphere of confidence building measures the secretary general stressed the need to create trust among nations. "Poland and other European countries can contribute to building an atmosphere of confidence," he said.

RFE Misreports Conference

LD211915 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Radio Free Europe has presented yet another propaganda falsehood in reporting the proceedings at the press conference held by the UN secretary general. Yesterday at 2000 Radio Free Europe dedicated 45 seconds to the conference, which lasted nearly an hour.

Here is an excerpt from the Radio Free Europe broadcast: The correspondents recall that Perez was to discuss with official representatives the problem of investigations conducted by the UN ILO concerning the violation of trade union rights in Poland. In fact this is what happened at yesterday's press conference. When asked by a West German correspondent about this issue -- in fact the only question asked -- Javier Perez de Cuellar answered, and we quote: This question has come to the wrong person. The ILO is a specialized UN agency and also is not subordinated to me.

WESTERN MEETINGS WITH CHERNENKO VIEWED

AU211055 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Feb 84 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "The Most Important Question"]

[Text] Can the meetings between many Western leaders and Konstantin Chernenko, the new CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the numerous statements and commentaries in the West about the constructive atmosphere of these talks be regarded as a forecast that the tense international situation may be improved? The answer to this question depends on whether NATO politicians' peaceful assurances to the USSR and their declared desire to renew dialogue are merely a change of vocabulary and a temporary political conjuncture, or whether they are an expression of deeper thoughts and intentions.

The way the matter is presented above stems from facts. For the Soviet Union has always supported and still supports the development of peaceful cooperation and the conduct -- as the new CPSU leader has put it -- "of serious, equal, and constructive negotiations." At his Paris press conference, U.S. Vice President Bush read a statement describing his meeting with Konstantin Chernenko in an optimistic tone. He said that "he [Chernenko] seems to agree with the need to direct American-Soviet relations onto a more constructive path." In turn, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau stressed that the new CPSU Central Committee general secretary spoke "very often about the need for detente" during their meeting. This seems to reveal the truth about USSR foreign policy, which has been known for a long time.

The principle of peaceful coexistence with countries with various systems, the aim to preserve peace, and the Soviet Union's joint responsibility for the defense of peace are the unchanging signposts of Soviet foreign policy. However, NATO policy so far has ignored the security interests of the USSR and its allies in its aim to alter the existing balance of forces. So if right now so many Western politicians are speaking out on the need to improve East-West relations, they should back this declaration up with concrete activities. A thaw in East-West relations, which so many people desire, cannot occur without significant political revaluations of ideas.

URBAN HOLDS CONFERENCE FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

On Perez de Cuellar Visit

LD211532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] During his visit in our country UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has shown a great deal of understanding for our problems, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, said at the press conference for foreign journalists. Jerzy Urban also said that the guest was given a detailed account of difficulties connected with restrictions which are contrary to the principles of the United Nations.

During the conference Jerzy Urban also said that an offer of amnesty and temporary departure for 11 members of former Solidarity and KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee] still stands. They are under investigation on charges of political offenses.

The government spokesman assumed a position on information from American sources stating that allegedly 85 percent of the adult population of Poland listen to Western broadcasts. According to the poll carried out by the Public Opinion Research Center, only 24 percent of the population of our country listen to those broadcasts, the majority of them only sporadically.

AP Correspondent Criticized

LD211902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] As announced, we present a report on today's conference by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists:

Today's conference was very brief. There were not too many questions to the government spokesman. The most important issue mentioned was a summing-up of the visit to our country by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Here is what Jerzy Urban said on the subject:

[Begin recording] The visit by the secretary general came off favourably. It was filled to an overwhelming extent with discussions of important international issues and Poland's cooperation with the UN in this area. The negative aspects of the current international situation are the subject of common concern. The UN secretary general's attitude to Poland is marked by realism, objectivity, and understanding for our problems. Mr de Cuellar was informed about the processes taking place in Poland to overcome the difficulties: reforms and socialist renewal. We also discussed the negative effect of the restrictions imposed on Poland in conflict with the UN principles of coexistence of nations and with international law. Mr de Cuellar, during his stay in our country, could see that Poland is living normally and that life is by no means defined by those phenomena and tendencies of which Western propaganda speaks. The secretary general is such an experienced politician, such a penetrating observer, that I think he noticed that. [end recording]

Yet again there was a question about the 11 people from the leadership of the former Solidarity and KOR, who are being investigated for committing political crimes.

[Begin recording] I can only stress that the proposal of applying the amnesty, linked with the temporary departure of those people from Poland, is still topical. [end recording]

Next the government spokesman made a statement concerning the Western correspondents.

[Begin recording] I would like to state that the tricks used by Mr (Bramley) of AP in his latest dispatches are in very poor taste. There are issues in which civilized people, people with elementary standards, and all people irrespective of their political views, conduct themselves with dignity and respect. I have in mind here such situations as death.

Mr (Bramley's) dispatch filed as impressions from Warsaw after the death of CPSU General Secretary Comrade Andropov, abuses these customs of civilized people, and I want to state this quite officially in public. Mr (Bramley) has offended the memory of a statesman, over whose coffin the entire world bowed in respect. He offended the memory of a leader who has done a great deal for world peace and for the cause of progress. Mr (Bramley's) dispatch was a discord, a dissonance, and also a sympton of professional immorality. It has appeared at a time when the leaders of the Western world have marched in the cortege behind the coffin of Comrade Andropov.

Anyway, I have my doubts whether Mr (Bramley) has really succeeded in finding interlocutors in the streets of Warsaw, such interlocutors who would utter sordid stupidities. I am allowed to have these doubts, in fact doubts as to whether he has conducted any public opinion poll in the streets of Warsaw, since at the same time he wrote that the Polish Government spokesman refused to comment on the death of the CPSU general secretary. That is not true. Mr (Bramley) failed to obtain contact by telephone with me and endeavored to give a political interpretation to this. All together these are impermissible journalistic tricks. [end recording]

At the end of the press conference an American journalist asked for comment on a report by the Board for International Broadcasting.

[Begin recording] I have acquainted myself with this report and it has been a considerable surprise for me, since the U.S. Board for International Broadcasting, an institution known in brief as [word indistinct], which supervises the activity of Radio Free Europe, has announced that 85 percent of Polish adults listen to Western radio stations. I do not know where the authors of the report addressed (?to) the American Administration got these statistics since they are completely different from the research of the Public Opinion Center for Research attached to Polish radio and television, an institution eagerly cited of late by many Western journalists publishing various statistics. In May 1983 that institution carried out relevant research whose results diverge in a surprisingly glaring way from the American report. According to the Center, 24 percent of the Polish population listens, with varying frequency, [words indistinct] rarely, to Western radio stations. Seventy-six percent of Polish adults never listen to any of these six radio stations. [end recording]

GLEMP: CHURCH WILL NO LONGER SUPPORT SOLIDARITY

AU220819 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0805 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Brasilia/Warsaw -- Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp warned yesterday against interference by the Church in politics. Glemp, who is currently staying in Brazil, explained at a reception that the Catholic Church should at any rate keep out of politics. The Church in Poland now will no longer support the banned Solidarity but will, nevertheless, work for freeing interned trade union members, Glemp said.

REPORT, RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT SEJM SESSION

Former Leaders Held Accountable

AU171512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 84 p 6

["Abridged version" of the report submitted to the Sejm by the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility at the 13 February Sejm session]

[Excerpts] An unusual case has been submitted today to the honorable House -- the case of constitutional responsibility of former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and of three former deputy premiers: Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jan Marian Szydlak, and Tadeusz Pyka. Their cases are unprecedented in the postwar parliamentary practice of our country and cannot be compared in their complexity to any other case.

The report that the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility painstakingly drew up to collect and verify the relevant facts concerning constitutional responsibility has now been submitted to the honorable House. The commission has examined 2,299 documents and interrogated 46 witnesses, including former deputy premiers and ministers.

The commission also collected the depositions of the culprits, regarding whom it has now submitted two resolutions to the Sejm, one of which states that former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and former Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk should be made accountable for their deeds under the provisions of the Constitution. The other resolution suggests that the charges against Jan Marian Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka be dropped.

The commission's arguments in favor of making P. Jaroszewicz and T. Wrzaszczyk constitutionally responsible for their deeds were extensively formulated on 107 pages of the commission's resolution of 12 July 1983. The resolution states that P. Jaroszewicz allowed changes to be made in the annual plans for the country's socioeconomic development without any regard for the principle of preserving the basic proportions of the 5-year plan, which is a condition for such changes; caused the country to incur excessive indebtedness over and above safe limits, violated the principles of correct investment policy; and totally blocked the information about the country's debts and restricted the information about the true state of the national economy, which badly affected the correct process of decisionmaking by the bodies of power and state administration and seriously curbed control over government activities and the constitutional cooperation of the masses in the country's socioeconomic development. The resolution also states that T. Wrzaszczyk did not submit objective and complete analyses to the Sejm and the Council of Ministers on the state of the economy and on the threats resulting from this state; allowed glaring disproportions to develop between the growth of industry, agriculture, and the production of consumer goods on the one hand, and export on the other hand; between the base of raw materials and the needs of the processing industry; and between investment outlays and consumption; failed to ensure the correct planning of the trade with the capitalist countries in such a way that the country's debts would not exceed the safe limits; did not take the necessary action to tighten investment activities; and caused crucial restrictions on the information about the state of the economy.

The charges preferred against the culprits do not in any way ignore the objective determining factors of the 1970's or the achievements in that period. The defective functioning of a number of political and management mechanisms was suitably reflected in a separate resolution adopted by the commission on improving the structure and organization of management in the state.

Nor has the commission ignored the culprits' personal services in the past, especially those of Citizen P. Jaroszewicz, and the consequences they have borne so far.

Whereas the facts collected and presented by the commission in the resolution stating that P. Jaroszewicz and T. Wrzaszczyk be made accountable for their deeds under the terms of the Constitution justify this postulate, the materials collected with regard to J.M. Szydlak and T. Pyka did not warrant charging them with violating the Constitution or any other law. While proposing that charges against the latter in this regard be dropped, the commission did not conceal its criticism of some aspects of these two persons' conduct. However, there was not enough evidence to qualify the defects of their performance as offenses against the Constitution.

As has already been stressed, aside from its initial tasks defined by its mandate, the commission also drew up documents of a broader import.

In its resolution of 22 November 1983, it expressed its views on improving the structure and organization of the management of the state, extensively discussed the shortcomings of planning that were partially removed by the resolution of 26 February 1982 on socio-economic planning and on the banking law, and formulated the postulates on the conditions under which the Sejm can pass a vote of confidence in the government. The commission suggested specific solutions with regard to the irregularities of the state's loan policy, pointed out structural defects in the center of management, drew attention to the ineffectiveness of the forms of state control, suggested solutions in this regard, and stressed that it is necessary to present and motivate political stands in such a way as to clearly separate political considerations from the administration of state affairs and to make this separation obvious to the public.

This shows that the commission treated the tasks entrusted to it as an important commitment to evaluate not only specific persons but also various phenomena in order to exploit the collected information for improving the performance of the state.

Let the facts, however painful, determine our stand, which is free from emotions and is objective in its judgment of the past, so that bad experience is never repeated and constitutional responsibility fulfills its preventive functions.

Foreign Policy Resolution

AU171014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 84 pp 1, 6

[Resolution adopted by the Sejm during the 13 February Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] The PPR Sejm confirms the assessment of the international situation contained in the report by the minister of foreign affairs and approves the goals and tasks of Polish foreign policy also contained in it.

The Sejm confirms the correctness of the basic unchangeable principles of PPR foreign policy, which is aimed at preserving peace and guaranteeing the state's security and the inviolability of its borders on the basis of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Pact states.

Guided by the need to strengthen the defensive community of the socialist countries, develop mutually advantageous cooperation within CEMA, and enhance fraternal friendship between the socialist countries; and regarding as correct the aim to maintain and develop friendship between the PPR and all states on the basis of equality, mutual respect for rights and interests, and noninterference in domestic affairs, the Sejm firmly supports the development of international activity for the sake of peace, detente and disarmament, and for the sake of restoring a climate of dialogue and cooperation in international relations.

The Sejm expresses deep concern over the growth in international tension caused by the confrontational and military course of the U.S. Administration. The United States' rejection of the universally recognized principles of equal security in international relations, its imposition of diktat on the world from a position of military superiority, its undermining of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems, and its methods of applying sanctions and various forms of economic blackmail, hit at our country's basic and vital interests.

The Sejm appreciates the departure from the failed sanctions policy in relations with Poland and expects that the governments of those Western states that have applied sanctions will completely discontinue the policy that is aimed against the interests of the PPR. The increasing attempts by FRG Government representatives to question the territorial-political order in Europe and undermine the letter and spirit of the 1970 treaty are causing particular concern in our country.

Poland's international position and the effectiveness of Polish foreign policy depend on progress in domestic stabilization and on overcoming the economic crisis. Domestic calm, the establishment of national accord, and increasing our state's economic strength present more favorable conditions for activity in the international arena. Poland is an important element in the European structure of forces which has taken shape through history.

An eminent role in strengthening international cooperation and detente and in developing constructive East-West dialogue has made Poland an important component of European peace and security.

The strengthening of our state and of its socialist character are serving to stabilize the international situation and strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world.

The PPR Sejm calls on all the social forces in Poland and in the entire nation to act in a united front for the sake of opposing all attempts to exploit our domestic difficulties in the imperialist political context being waged against our state and the entire socialist community. A joint effort by Polish society to preserve peace on our continent on the basis of the tested and permanent fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states is essential if we are to regain our special position in the part of the world. The energetic implementation of the peace policy and the preservation of the territorial-political order in Europe lie in Poland's interests.

The deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in Europe, which was started at the end of 1983 and which enhances the U.S. and NATO confrontational course, has dangerously sharpened the arms race, brought the threat of nuclear extermination closer to civilization, and caused the international situation to deteriorate.

The initiatives and proposals of fundamental importance for preventing the world from approaching the brink of nuclear war and for a constructive shaping of the international situation have been contained in the documents of the Warsaw Pact states adopted last year. Establishing a firm line of conduct for us in the international arena, these proposals indicate at the same time the practical instruments for implementing them. Among the initiatives of special and long-term importance for preserving peace and detente is the proposal to sign a treaty on the nonuse of military force and to maintain peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO states which is also open to other countries.

The PPR Sejm firmly supports the implementation of this proposal and other proposals as well, regarding this as a way leading to a secure future for Europe and the world. An important positive event in international relations was the commencement in Stockholm this January of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We hope that this conference will halt the further deterioration in the world situation and serve to establish a climate of detente. It presents a

chance to reach important agreements based on equality and equal security by European states, agreements which build mutual confidence. However, increased good will from all of its participants is required in order to fulfill this aim.

The Sejm expresses profound concern over the effects of imperialist policy which is manifesting itself in acts of open aggression against the interests and achievements of the young nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The open U.S. interference in Latin American affairs, its political and military blackmail against the Caribbean states, its interference in the domestic affairs of independent Nicaragua, and above all the brutal act of strangling the independence of Grenada, call for particular condemnation.

Further aggressive activities by the forces of imperialism in the Middle East arouse the highest concern. New Israeli aggression in Lebanon along with U.S. moves to unilaterally solve the conflict have introduced dangerous elements to the tense situation on a world scale and are not bringing a peaceful solution to the conflict in this troubled region any closer. The Sejm confirms the need to completely settle the Middle East conflict with the participation of all the parties concerned. A condition behind restoring peace to the Middle East is the return of all occupied territories and a recognition of the Palestinian people's right to create their own independent state.

The PPR Sejm condemns the policy of the racist South African regime which is lawlessly occupying Namibia and making armed attacks on Angola.

The United States' support for the forces of counterrevolution is still a source of the tension surrounding Afghanistan.

Approving Polish diplomacy's activities and efforts up to now for the sake of implementing these tasks, the Sejm stresses the importance of further mobilizing Polish foreign policy for the sake of strengthening state security and Poland's international position and tightening the fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the remaining socialist states, as well as the importance of comprehensive cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and the need to continue firm battle against the continuing discrimination against Poland and against interference in our country's domestic affairs.

Halting the arms race and restoring a climate of detente and cooperation to international relations remains a priority task. Effective activity for the sake of speeding up the country's emergence from the crisis should be an important function of Polish foreign policy. Cooperation with the CEMA states is vitally important for protecting Poland's economic interests. It is important to widen contacts with the developing countries and reestablish mutually advantageous cooperation with the Western countries, with firm opposition to the restrictions policy which is still being applied by some of them.

The Sejm indicates the need to continue to firmly oppose the propaganda aggression against Poland and stresses the importance of undertakings designed to paint an honest picture of our country and of the changes taking place in it. The traditional ties up to now with Polish communities abroad require strengthening. Polish citizens who left our country in recent years can continue to count on the care of the Polish authorities.

Taking into account the strengthening of our country's international position last year, the PPR Sejm supports the continuation and enhancement of dialogue between parliaments, governments, political parties, and all forces that influence state policy. Poland's traditional role and place in Europe and the world make its participation in European dialogue for the sake of detente and international cooperation essential.

Soviet Foreign Policy Resolution

AU171633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 84 pp 1, 6

[Resolution adopted by the SEJM during the 13 February Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] The PPR Sejm fully supports the position expressed in the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution of 29 December 1983 on the international situation and the Soviet state's foreign policy.

The Sejm agrees with the resolution's analysis of the international situation and stresses its regard for and solidarity with the Soviet desire to continue its policy of peace and cooperation between countries and also supports the constructive proposals aimed at these goals.

Peace was and is our raison d'etre. People's Poland unfailingly supports the policies of security, peace, and peaceful coexistence of the states and peoples. It resolutely speaks out against the arms race and the deterioration of the climate of cooperation and international trust, against the policy of illegal sanctions and economic restrictions, as well as against the propaganda aggression that imperialism has recently used against our country.

The resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet stated that the Soviet Union will not permit violation of the existing balance of military power to the disadvantage of socialist countries and that it will constantly aim, as it has until now, to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the entire world. The principles of this policy were expressed in the declarations and the proposals made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The PPR declares its full solidarilty with this policy, as well as its will to cooperate.

The history of the PPR is the history of the consolidation of our role and of the contribution to the construction of permanent peace and security on the European Continent. In implementing the joint recommendations and proposals of the socialist defense alliance, we will do everything to defend peace.

The PPR Sejm expresses the belief that the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet well serves the cause of world peace and security.

STATE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION, APPOINTS ENVOYS

AU211324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 84 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 16 February, a session of the State Council was held at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw.

It examined and then made decisions on the elections to the people's councils, and adopted the following resolutions: management of the elections; number of voivodship councillors in the people's councils; statute of the state electoral commission, statute of the voivodship electoral commissions; fixing the format of the voting cards, the protocols drawn up by the electoral commissions, and the electoral records.

The State Council stated that working in accordance with the law and the guidelines set down by the Council of Ministers, the Social Consultative Commission had performed the tasks it had been appointed to implement and decided to terminate its activities. The State Council expressed its esteem for the commission's members and its coworkers, and stressed the achievement of the information and advisory teams that functioned in the presidiums of the voivodship people's councils.

The State Council will continue to favor the consolidation of the position of the trade union movement within the socialist state as well as the creation of suitable conditions for its activities.

The State Council ratified the following:

-- a protocol on the agreement to set up an international cosmic communications system and organization called "Interaputnik," of 15 November 1971;

-- and a 1978 protocol concerning the international convention on the safety of life at sea, 1974.

The State Council appointed: Andrzej Majkowski ambassador extraordinary and PPR plenipotentiary in the Republic of the Philippines, the function of which he will be performing together with the function of ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, to which he was appointed on 30 December 1982; and Stefan Staniszewski to ambassador extraordinary and PPR plenipotentiary in Ireland, which he will be performing together with that of ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to which he was appointed on 7 December 1981.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 7 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

AU161701 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Feb 84 pp 4-5

["Transcript" of press conference given by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban to foreign journalists and Norwegian students of journalism at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 7 February]

[Excerpts] Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: I would like to ask if, in connection with the visit of the UN secretary general to Poland, we will return to the subject of the seven Solidarity and the four KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] prisoners, by which I mean, are the negotiations between the government and the Church still in progress in this matter and at what stage are they at present?

Jerzy Urban: I have nothing to say on this subject.

Gabor Miklos, NEPSZABADSAG: Minister, I have two questions. First, a body of leading trade unions from the whole country has been set up and a meeting was recently held of all their chairmen. Does this mean that there are aims to set up a trade union headquarters in Poland that will be a nationwide one? Second, you mentioned that the government of Army General Jaruzelski will soon have been in power for 3 years. Can we expect a report that will sum up the government's activities during the past 3 years? Thank you.

Jerzy Urban: The body of leading trade unions that has been formed is, of course, the initiative of the unions alone. The government cooperates with the trade unions by respecting the organizational forms that the trade union movement creates. The setting up of this body of leading trade unions, something that is still a loose structure, is, no doubt, a certain part of the process of building up the representation of the trade union movement to a nationwide level. However, I have no grounds on which to assess this move as a direct development toward the emergence of a trade union headquarters.

There is no report in preparation on the government's achievements and difficulties during its 3 years of activities. We do not regard this as some kind of commemorative anniversary. However, if the need arises, the Government Press Office will present all the facts to the state that went hand in hand with the government's activities during the past 3 years. I only know, from the visits that journalists have paid to me and the Politburo, that some of them are preparing journalistic resumes of this period.

A Norwegian student, student of journalism [preceding three words published in English]: I am a student of journalism. I would like to know the official position of the Polish Government on the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Lech Walesa. I hear that Polish television recently broadcast a program in which Lech Walesa was -- and here, unfortunately, the speaker indistinctly said -- either slandered [oczerniony], insulted [obrazony] or hit [uderzony]. So I do not know exactly what he meant and if his is also the government's official policy line on this issue?

Jerzy Urban: The government's official position on the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Lech Walesa was one of disapproval due to the clearly political nature of this award, which was clearly aimed at our state's activities. The position on Lech Walesa is one in which the government believes that he is one of the many citizens of this country and a private person; hence, the government is not pursuing a policy on Lech Walesa in connection with this. Hitting out at anyone is by no means characteristic of the government I represent and I do not know what these allusions were made to.

Michel Caastex, AFP: Minister, could you give us some exact details on the health of Janusz Palibicki who is serving his sentence in Strzelin near Wroclaw. And second, in general what is the situation like at other prisons where political prisoners are being kept. Are there, for example, still hunger strikes at Barczew and Braniew? And third, could you comment on Romuald Szeremietiew's open letter in which he speaks of the inhuman conditions at Barczew where the prisoners were supposed to have been beaten and doused with water outside in the frost?

Jerzy Urban: On 27 January the prisoners serving their sentences in Strzelina abandoned their strike. However, the situation in Barczew and Braniew remains without change. For instance, on 24 January two of the Barczew and three of the Braniew prisoners serving sentences for committing politically motivated crimes refused to take the meals supplied to them by the prison administration. In Barczew and Braniew the prisoners alternately refuse to take food, which means that a different set of prisoners refuses to eat every day. Janusz Palubicki is refusing food and is at the prison hospital in Wroclaw where he is being force-fed. That actually means that he is being given glucose, salt, fluids, nutrients, and is also fed by a stomach tube irrespective of this. Cardiologists have reservations about the state of his heart, but this is not connected with his hunger strike, it is merely some sort of heart problem which he had before. The reports on his stay at the prison hospital in Strzelin do not tally with the truth. These prisoners were moved for a certain time to Wroclaw, but they were not treated in the hospital. I have had reports on the constant medical care at Strzelin, the lack of complaints about the standard of this care, and the diet there.

As far as Szeremietiew's text is concerned, the minister of justice has, in connection with this letter which was given to me by Mr. Bobinski from THE FINANCIAL TIMES, appointed a commission to examine the accusations made in it. The commission was composed of a judge who is the chairman of the penitentiary department in Olsztyn, a representative of the Central Prison Administration, and a representative of the prison health service. The judge's name is Walenty Waclaw, the Central Prison Administration representative is Colonel Roman Klaskala, and the health service representative is Lieutenant Colonel Stanislaw Brzostek. The commission presented a voluminous report, the original of which I gave Mr Bobinski. It is a very extensive document, but in short, the commission stated that Szeremietiew's accusations are false about healthy politically-motivated prisoners having to use the same bathtub that prisoners who are sick with virus infections or have an inflammation of the liver use. This was the case before 20 December 1983. However, we now use a special sanitary system under which the healthy prisoners always bathe first, after which the bath is disinfected and the sick from the contagious diseases ward are bathed. I have details here on how the disinfection is carried out and a statement saying that there is no record of anyone becoming infected. This state of affairs does not, in any case, exist now despite the fact that it was not a real danger.

Furthermore, the commission stated that the politically motivated prisoners are isolated and completely separate from the criminal prisoners -- which Mr Szeremietiew denied. Yes, they are in three two-person cells and in one three-person cell.

Bryan Brumley, AP: There were certain reports that after the last price hikes there were short work stoppages in certain Polish plants. Could you confirm or deny this, and if this was so, which plants were involved?

Jerzy Urban: Of course, there were several such incidents in Poland. However, it would be difficult to define them as strikes, because they were literally work stoppages for a certain time, usually by a group of several score people who discussed their negative views on the price hikes, after which they return to work as normal. Such stoppages took place in three Wroclaw plants -- the Rzeczna [river] Shipyards, the automatic equipment production plant, and the railway car repair plant, as well as at the Elmor Naval Plants for Electrical Appliances and Automatics in Gdansk.

Norwegian Student: I am also a student of journalism from Norway and I would like to ask about the agriculture fund which will be administered by the state and the Church. I would like to know when this fund will be set up if the money from the Nobel Prize will be accepted to make up its needs?

Jerzy Urban: I think that a law will be passed on this as soon as the Sejm examines a way in which to make the establishment of such a fund possible in Poland. This law alone will create the legal possibility of setting up an agricultural fund. Until now talks have been in progress between state and Church experts on the shape of the law that is to regulate the functioning of all funds in Poland, not only this one and not only Church funds. This law will create the possibility of setting up private, nonprivate, and all types of funds in accordance with certain principles, of course. As this matter has already been finalized, talks are already in progress on setting up specifically this Church fund. There are no basic controversial issues in this, although there are many detailed ones that involve a difference of opinion. Work on this is continuing and when it will be completed I do not know, but there are no problems involved that would justify some sort of pessimism or the expectation that the matter will drag on. I think that shortly, when everything has been settled, it will be possible to set up such a fund and only then, when the fund has its own authorities, who will define the kind of material finances they will accept and from which sources they must come -- because this is not, after all, regulated by the law, but belongs to the management of the fund which still does not exist. The law will only secure the state's interests in relation to all the funds that are in operation and will give the state control over their functioning. Thus, I cannot answer your question about the acceptance of funds because this is not within my power.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Could I change the subject a little? Does the Polish Government have any positive or negative opinion on the forthcoming [as published] visit of Mrs Margaret Thatcher to Hungary?

Jerzy Urban: This visit has already taken place. Our government's policy line is the desire for cooperation and consolidation of relations with all countries on the basis of the peaceful coexistence principle of noninterference in Polish affairs and the abandonment of attempts to shape our internal policies. I am recalling our policy principles because our attitude to the visits of government leaders from Western countries to socialist countries can be deduced from them.

Robert Strybel, Polonian press: Minister, you are really hard pressed with all sorts of matters, but is that not partly due to the fact that all the various ministerial departments, the Wroclaw prison authorities, PAP, and the local ministry departments send everyone to your head office? I wanted to ask if it is forbidden to impart information to journalists through these various departments and institutions, and if this is why everyone is sent to your office?

Jerzy Urban: There is no such injunction, because not only every ministry, but also every state institution and enterprise is obliged to give information to the press. A law has been passed which regulates this, and so this principle has legislative significance. It is true that this law is not yet in operation because it is being implemented with a delay of several months, however, these legislative principles have, or should have been, a constant practice.

[Unattributed question] Minister, what is the government's view of the report that came in yesterday, without giving its sources, presumably from the Paris correspondent of the EXPRESS WIECZORNY, which accused the French counterespionage services DST by name of covering up their elimination of Polish emigres with suicide explanations?

Jerzy Urban: I am not familiar with these reports from the EXPRESS WIECZORNY correspondent.

But I would like to answer a question that was put to me during the last press conference which I did not have the current data on. As I could not be here a week ago the data that I have is again not current, as it was for 30 January -- the day that my last press conference should have taken place. Some 54 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for politically-motivated crimes, this includes 1 person who was sentenced for an offense that was committed after 22 July 1983, or after the amnesty was declared. Some 180 people are under temporary arrest, 16 of whom have been temporarily arrested for offenses that were committed before 22 July 1983, and 164 people were arrested for deeds that were perpetrated after 22 July. I am mentioning this date as it is the day on which the amnesty was introduced.

WORKERS' EVASION OF NEW UNIONS DEBATED

AU201837 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Feb 84 p 4

[Commentary signed "Teg.": "An Interesting Poll"]

[Text] The recent opinion poll on the development of the trade union movement and its acceptance by the workers is worthy of our notice. It indicated that, among other things, 25 percent of those polled support the principles and the directives behind the activities of the newly revived trade unions, and that 25 percent does so with certain reservations. However, 40 percent of those polled stated that they have no interest in the trade union movement at all. The remaining 10 percent were critically disposed to class-based, prosocialist trade unions and consider themselves to be their opponents.

What do the above mentioned data testify to? On the one hand, they confirm the fact that the new trade unions are slowly and gradually, but systematically gaining a good number of followers and potential candidates from the worker circles. I am being cautious, because I know that many of the 40 percent of the workers who now declare that they are not interested in trade union membership or activities are not being honest. It may be that they are convinced that their decision is right at present, but the future can remove their doubts so as to give the trade unions the advantage.

What holds people back from joining the trade unions? One could undoubtedly find tens of different personal reasons for this. But those of a general nature are no less important -- such as the fact that a waiting atmosphere still lingers in certain plants, as well as a watching of the results of trade union initiatives from a safe distance.

A phenomenon that has a wider and more complex nature inspires misgivings, and not only of the trade union members. It inspires anxiety over the manifold attitudes of passiveness and apathy, the lack of inclination to get involved in any kind of social activity, and the retreat to privacy and domestic seclusion. How can we arouse

social activeness, encourage people to take part in resolving the affairs of their plants and regions, and promote a widespread participation in public life? These are questions that also apply to trade union aktivists. It is they who must first of all make contact with their colleagues and coworkers, gain their approval and support for the initiatives that are often made in the common interest and for the good of the entire work force. This is also a way of enlarging the ranks of the trade unions and a means of energetically driving through workers' demands.

It is necessary to voice a reservation at this point, for general access to the trade unions does not mean there will be a mass flood of members. The times of the 100 percent, mechanical "unionization" ["uzwiazkowienie"] will not return. What now counts is the well-thought out, independent decision of every worker to join, and not bureaucratic enrollment on a list.

Some 50 percent of the workers who were polled deemed the decision on the revival of the trade union movement from scratch as the right one. However, it was thought that the main factor restricting the further development of trade union organizations was the attitude of part of the cadres of engineers, technicians, and plant administrators because many workers observe the behavior of their plant directors and managers, as well as their attitudes to trade unionists.

URSUS HUNGER STRIKERS OPPOSE GLEMP DECISION

NC201550 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 20 (AFP) -- A total of nine persons -- five men and four women -- were on hunger strike today in the working-class Warsaw suburb of Ursus to demand the return of Father Mieczyslaw Nowak, a pro-Solidarity priest transferred from his parish by the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Josef Glemp.

It is the first hunger strike in Poland to protest a decision by the primate, who has been criticised by the political opposition and in certain sections of the Polish Church for adopting an attitude toward the authorities that some consider too easy-going -- even "collaborationist."

Father Nowak is one of 69 priests accused by the government of "extremism." He served in Ursus, a bastion of the workers' strikes in June 1976, for six years, and in his sermons defended the ideals of the banned Solidarity movement.

On Saturday he arrived in his new parish, the small town of Leki-Koscielne, 100 km (60 miles) west of Warsaw.

The previous day, four parishioners began a hunger strike in a room next to the Ursus church, and today five others joined them. The nine say they will not give up until their demand is met and Fr. Nowak returns to Ursus.

Meanwhile, a delegation representing the "Father Nowak defence committee" of Ursus had a fruitless meeting today with auxiliary Bishop Kazimierz Romaniuk. He is reported to have told the delegates he could not reverse the decision of the primate, who left last Thursday for a nearly month-long visit to Brazil and Argentina.

In Ursus, a bastion of the workers' strikes in June 1976, parishioners are saying that Poles cannot understand why Cardinal Glemp "is doing the communists' work for them."

RECRIMINATIONS SEEN ON BOTH SIDES IN POLAND

PM172019 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Feb 84 p 28

["J.K." report: "Cardinal Glemp Accused of Excessive 'Submission' to Regime"]

[Text] In an open letter published clandestinely in Warsaw Cardinal Glemp has just been accused of excessive "submission" to General Jaruzelski's regime. The publication of this letter, signed with the pseudonym "Father Olaf," by several clandestine pamphlets close to underground Solidarity, marks a new stage in the crisis of confidence affecting relations between one section of the opposition and the primate. Indeed, the criticisms -- some veiled and some bitter -- hitherto leveled at the primate had been voiced in private conversations, but it was thought that bringing them out into the open could only harm the two sides.

"Father Olaf" writes that Cardinal Glemp is pursuing "a policy of (social) peace at all costs" and adds: "Why should the priests not defend Solidarity since the authorities broke their promises, dissolved the trade union, and resorted to repression?" This passage is a reference to the Christmas message in which Mgr Glemp firmly called on priests not to become involved in politics. "Father Olaf" also gives the primate a warning which is rather unpleasant in the Polish context, asking him not to adopt the "path of Patriarch Pimen," head of the Russian Orthodox Church, who openly collaborates with the regime.

This anxiety may have been increased by the rumors circulating in Warsaw of a forthcoming visit to Moscow by the primate, at Patriarch Pimen's invitation. In the immediate future, Mgr Glemp is due to make a pastoral visit to South America, visiting Rome first.

Before that he will have confirmed his current state of mind, in some people's eyes, by removing from Ursus -- an industrial district in the suburbs of Warsaw -- Father Nowak, one of the "committed" priests to which the authorities had drawn his attention. Fr Nowak, whose lively sermons attracted several thousand people, has been "promoted" to the position of priest in a village around 100 km from the capital. On Wednesday 15 February Father Nowak was questioned for several hours by the police on his alleged relations with underground Solidarity.

Another very different letter is circulating in Warsaw: the one which Piotr Jaroszewicz sent to the Sejm on 14 January warning it against any decision to put him on trial for his bad economic management. The former prime minister from the Gierek era points out that, in Poland, "as in the other socialist countries, political decisions are shared, and responsibility is also shared." And he does not fail to stress that several officials in the current leadership team, especially Gen Jaruzelski, were members of his government. In this 30-page document Mr Jaroszewicz also answers a series of criticisms relating in particular to excessive imports of Western products -- a source of debt. He explains that between 1976 and 1980 increased production could only be secured by Western imports, since "supplies from the socialist countries were frozen at their 1975 level."

The former leader adds that "objectivity" requires an examination of whether the current economic situation is the result of the policy followed before August 1980 or of the mistakes made since then. And he expresses surprise that the current parliament, which always accepted all his proposals without turning a hair, should now contemplate putting him on trial. The deputies clearly paid no attention to that warning, since they have just decided to bring Mr Jaroszewicz before a state court.

At the same time they extended their own mandate to the end of this year "at least," to avoid parliamentary elections, which are deemed undesirable for the time being.

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT CONFER ON HOUSING POLICY

LD211927 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] At a joint session of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government Presidium an initial assessment was made of the execution of socioeconomic tasks last year. The Politburo and Government Presidium paid particular attention to the need for a consistent implementation of those tasks which have a bearing on improving supplies to the market.

The directional trends of improving the principles of housing policy were examined. It was stressed that last year was the first since 1978 in which the falling trend in the amount of housing built had been stopped. There was a positive assessment of measures to develop various forms of building construction, including cooperative, factory, communal, and individual. It was stated that a further increase in the extent of socialized housing construction is possible mainly on condition that its costs are considerably lowered. Recommendations and types of activity were drawn up for promoting an accelerated solution of the needs of those families, in the most difficult housing circumstances, taking into account the existing legal regulations binding on individual administrators of housing and suitable legal acts on this matter. The full text of the communique will be in tomorrow's press.

WARSAW PZPR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS 16 FEB

AU211455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] On 16 February there was a meeting of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Executive Committee. Marian Wozniak, Central Committee Politburo member and Warsaw committee first secretary, presented the agenda of meetings between members of the executive committee and the factory committees of the largest party organizations in Warsaw.

The purpose of these meetings is to become acquainted with party practical work since the 19th Warsaw accountability-election conference, and, in particular, with party work plans for the first half of this year, with the implementation of the conclusions voiced during the accountability-election campaign and addressed to important factory circles, and, above all, with the methods of improving the function of party organizations and improving their influence on the main spheres of work and life in factories. Other subjects of interest are problems of cooperation between party members and trade unions and the extent of party support for the trade union movement.

Next, the members of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Executive Committee proceeded to hold meetings with 16 of the largest Warsaw party organizations. Central Committee members from Warsaw and employees of the voivodship committee and of district committees also took part in them. Collective conclusions will be drawn from the results of these meetings and from talks with party organization aktivs. These conclusions will be the subject of the next Warsaw executive committee meeting. This procedure was accepted as one of the forms of the Warsaw executive committee work during the new term of office.

FUNCTIONING, DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

LD202038 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] The Government Press Bureau today reported that the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the functioning of the health service and made decisions on the conditions for further development of society's health protection.

Concern for society's health has been accompanied, since the dawn of People's Poland, by the introduction of universal medical care, the development of medical facilities, sanatoriums, and holiday homes, and by the application of preventive medicine on a broad scale. This has allowed for a constant improvement in the state of health of society.

During the meeting the chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, stressed that protection of society's health was recognized by the government as one of the most important tasks in the 10-point program tabled before the Sejm on 12 February, 1981. The tasks were implemented, thanks to the decisions taken; the fears that the economic crisis would worsen the conditions of health protection and therefore intensify disease phenomena were not confirmed. In the past 3 years there has been an improvement in supplies of drugs; the construction and repair of hospitals have been speeded up. Buildings used by others have been adapted to the needs of the health service. Legal bases have been created and the struggle intensified against signs of social pathology, above all against alcoholism and drug addiction.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the health situation of the population in 1983. It was characterized by the following phenomena: a further increase in the birth coefficient, with a simultaneous drop in infant mortality; lengthening of the average life-span; and curtailment of dangers caused by infectious diseases. The number of cases of so-called diseases of civilization increased: circulatory diseases, cancers, and mental illness. The number of cases of illness caused by accident, injury, and poisoning increased.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on health protection of work forces. More than 5.2 million people take advantage of the health protection facilities at their work place. The industrial activity of the health service comprises preventive and curative medicine and rehabilitation. Annually, more than 38 million patients receive advice.

The Government Presidium approved a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding an increase in the annual plan for 1984 in the ceiling of assets for the remuneration of health and social service employees. The Government Presidium recognized the value of the health service's operation and stressed its important, responsible role in the country's social life. It was recognized that the cases of infringement of professional ethics in the medical milieu, which should be combated with all determination, cannot conceal the achievements of the milieu as a whole. The Government Presidium expressed thanks to health service employees for their selfless work. It was stressed that the decisions taken should contribute to improving working conditions in the health service and have a bearing on improving the pay situation in it.

The Government Presidium went on to acquaint itself with a report by the minister of internal trade and services on supplies of market goods in 1984. The full text of the communique will be in tomorrow's press.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOOD GOALS

LD171741 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] The Agricultural Commission of the party Central Committee is working on the implementation of the decisions of the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee, which has defined the targets of the party and the ZSL in the development of the countryside and agriculture and in making the country self-sufficient in food.

The most vital issues related to the development of agriculture and the food economy are being deliberated against the background of the existing situation in agricultural production. The deliberations are chaired by Secretary of the Central Committee Zbigniew Michalek.

CORRECTION: GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO WALESA LETTER

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Walesa Letter to Jaruzelski; Government Response," published in the 15 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 20:

fifth paragraph, line one: ...have not collected any of them and I do not have any accounts in the West... (supplying dropped line);

penultimate paragraph, penultimate line: ...by some unidentified "independent French groups." (new paragraph) I will... (supplying dropped elements)

CORRECTION TO 'REASONS FOR ANTI-SOVIET MOODS'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "NOWE DROGI Reviews Reasons for Anti-Soviet Moods," published in the 16 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 3, first paragraph, line two:

...of the former Prussian annexation, was, compared... (correcting typographical error)

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CRIME INCREASE -- Close to 60,000 penal proceedings -- which is over 1,500 more than in 1982 -- were initiated by the law enforcement bodies last year in cases involving economic crime. The losses in public property reached the level of Z2.7 billion. These statistics fail to do full justice to the threat of economic crime. The fact that it continues to be a considerable one and needs to be combated resolutely was stated by deputies at a session of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Feb 84 LD]

WRITERS UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED -- An agreement has been signed on this year's cooperation between the Polish Writers Union and Soviet Writers Union at the House of Literature in Moscow. It is planned that writers of the two countries will jointly participate in important events, anniversaries, conferences, and literary symposia. Signing the agreement Halina Auderska, the chairperson of the Polish Writers Union, warmly expressed thanks for the warm welcome given to the delegation of the new Union of Polish Writers. Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the Soviet Writers Union expressed his satisfaction with normalization of relations and stressed that according to needs the union was ready to expand the range of cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Feb 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR

AU201921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/2/1984 — During a ceremony held on February 20 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the letters of credence of the new ambassador of the Republic of Peru in Bucharest, Jaime Castro Mendevil. Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the presidents of Romania and Peru.

In his speech, the Peruvian ambassador points out that his government and people follow with empathy the contribution of Romania and her president to surmounting international tension, to achieving disarmament and consolidating world peace, as well as Romania's initiatives in various international fora. The Peruvian Government's wish is also highlighted to develop the traditional friendship and collaboration with Romania both bilaterally and in various multilateral bodies.

In his speech Romania's president highlights that the Romanian people acts steadily for peace and detente, for the strengthening of friendship and collaboration with the Latin American states, with all the developing and non-aligned countries. He emphasizes that the major problem of the international life is the struggle against the arms race, for a passage to disarmament and particularly to nuclear disarmament. He also points to the need to eradicate underdevelopment, establish a new international economic order as well as to the close relationship between disarmament and economic development.

Mentioning the fine relations established and developing between Romania and Peru, the Romanian head of state reiterated his country's determination to take all measures for the carrying into effect of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Peruvian summit, strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields as well as in the international life with a view to establishing new-type interstate relations based on full equality, respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in international affairs and mutual advantage.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISITS PORTUGAL, SPAIN

Talk With Lisbon Counterpart

AU202019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES 20/2/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with Jaime Gama, Portuguese foreign minister, in Lisbon on Monday, February 20. They approached questions related to the development of bilateral relations, the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Portuguese relations, and espcially, the political dialogue and economic exchanges. Moreover, views were exchanged on the international situation, on the situation in Europe more particularly.

The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Spanish Monarch

AU212029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 21/2/1984 -- The King of Spain, Juan Carlos, received on February 21 Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei now on an official visit to Spain at the invitation of his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran.

The Romanian minister conveyed King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia a warm message of friendship on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The king of Spain keenly thanked for the message and requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to Romania's president and Elena Ceausescu. Referring with pleasure to the summit talks conducted with the Romanian head of state during his visit to Spain in 1979, King Juan Carlos expressed his wish to visit Romania this year following the invitation extended to him by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed for the positive course of the Romanian-Spanish relations of collaboration both bilaterally and internationally, in keeping with the understandings reached at top level, relations which have long-standing traditions and are based on equality, mutual esteem and confidence. The determination was reiterated to work for the further expansion of those relations, for the deepening and consolidation of the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Spanish peoples in the political, economic and cultural-scientific domains, and to more closely cooperate for the promotion of peace, understanding and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

It was assessed that the stimulation of governmental contacts and exchanges, the dynamization and diversification of exchanges and cooperation in the economic and other fields met the interests of both peoples.

During the talk current international issues were also approached in the spirit of the promotion of the policy of peace, detente and collaboration among nations.

The talk passed in a particularly cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MOZAMBIQUE CYCLONE

MB170943 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a condolence message to the chairman of the Frelimo Party and Mozambique head of state on the disastrous situation caused by Cyclone Domoina.

In the message, President Ceausescu stresses it was with heartfelt grief that he learned about the strong cyclone which affected our country, causing loss of life and materiel damage. In his message, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses sincere condolences and heartfelt feelings to the grieved families

PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH MEETS PRESS

AU171832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/2/1984 -- Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation [DFPL], who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, met on Friday, February 17, with representatives of the Romanian press and foreign press correspondents accredited to Bucharest.

At the beginning of the press conference, the secretary-general of the CC OF THE DFPL made a statement in which he referred at length to the talks he had with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, "thorough" talks held "in a friendly, fraternal and frank atmosphere", as he put it.

We consider that the talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu -- the guest said -- confirmed once more, clearly and fully, Romania's consistent stance in support of the Palestinian people's cause. President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated that the RCP and Romania would continue to sustain the Palestinian people's rights, its right to self-determination and independent statehood in particular. Our people and the PLO appreciate friendly Romania's policy as regards the cause of our Palestinian people, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independence.

The speaker stressed that for the settlement of the Mideast situation an efficient framework would be an enlarged international conference under the UN aegis, attended by the Soviet Union, the United States and the non-aligned countries, the European countries and naturally the PLO, the single legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the only one entitled to contribute to the resolution of the Palestinian cause.

The secretary-general of the CC of the DFPL emphasized, inter alia, the need for the liquidation of the scission within the PLO, for the strengthening of the organizations' unity in the struggle for the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and independent homeland. Showing that the Democratic Front for Palestinian Liberation is concerned over and works for the remaking of PLO's unity, for understanding among all the forces of the Palestinian resistances, Nayif Hawatimah expressed the conviction that the difficulties brought about by the scission would be surpassed during the months to come, which would strengthen the prestige and authority of PLO's political decisions.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES ISRAELI TU LEADER 20 FEB

AU201847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/2/1984 -- Talks were held in Bucharest on February 20 between a delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR), led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, and a delegation of the National Labour Federation of Israel, led by Yeruham Meshel, secretary-general of the federation, member of the Knesset and of the Secretariat of the Israel Labour Party. The delegation's visiting Romania at the invitation of the GTUCR Central Council.

Information and opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the concerns of the two trade union central, just as on current international questions and issues related to the world trade union movement.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU181937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/2/1984 -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania. The Romanian guest also had talks with Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the talks, they analyzed and highlighted the possibilities of amplification of the two neighbouring countries' mutual economic collaboration in 1984-1985 and in the next five-year period (1986-1990).

Special heed was paid to the convenating of new ventures of cooperation and specialization in production apt to ensure a permanent growth and diversification of the Romanian-Hungarian economic exchanges.

A protocol regarding the first stage of coordination of the two countries' economic plans in 1986-1990 was signed.

PLANT, STEEL EXPORT INCREASES REVIEWED

AU211120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/2/1984 — In recent years Romania has signed a series of contracts of cooperation for construction of metallurgical capacities and cooperation ventures on third markets. A tube mill was delivered to the Democratic Korea, continuous casting units went to Mozambique. Pelletizing installations found their way to India and an agglomeration plant was received by the GDR. Many cooperation projects have been implemented with various foreign companies on third markets: a rolling mill for "Klocner" (West Germany), mills for "Covherill" (Belgium), "Fagersta" (Sweden), "Piombino" (Italy), shape mills for Spain, Iran, Yugoslavia and other countries. Consequent to the continuous growth of the steel output (12.6 million tons in 1983), shaped sections (9.2 million tons), steel tubes (1.4 million tons), aluminium (223,000 tons) and other metallurgical products, the Romanian relevant industry has exported important amounts of such products to over 30 countries.

Owing to the experience gained in recent years Romania has developed a strong modern base for this industry, becoming a partner for cooperation in the field of metallurgy.

SMALL INDUSTRY, SERVICES DEVELOPING QUICKLY

AU170943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/2/1984 -- Owing to the care taken by the people's councils in the 40 counties of Romania as well as in the capital city, the small-scale industry and the services to the population develop at a fast pace, as conditions exist for such a dynamic evolution. New local resources are drawn into the production circuit, the cooperation in production with the national enterprises develops, the demand of commodities for the home market stock and the orders for export are ever more numerous. At the level of 1985, the industrial marketable production and the non-industrial services in the small-scale industry are estimated to stand at 4,000 lei per inhabitant in the least.

As for export, deliveries are about three times more numerous this year than in 1983.

Important changes are taking place in the structure of export. Thus, the export of wood and metal products, basketry, sports items will grow more than fivefold and that of hardware and metalwork over fourfold. Studies, designs and technical assistance in construction will hold a greater share in export activities.

PRAVDA CITED ON NEED FOR U.S. 'GOOD WILL'

OW192110 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1643 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 19 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union assesses that the future of its relations with the United States depends on the "political good-will and concrete political actions." In regard to relations between the East and the West, the Soviet papers PRAVDA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today, Sunday, give priority to Moscow's readiness to preserve and implement the principles of peaceful co-existence and "its determination to reach an accord on important confidence-building measures." The same proposal was offered to the West by the late Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, two weeks prior to his death. In his interview to PRAVDA Andropov stressed the need for the West to manifest good will, too.

In the speech Andropov's successor Chernenko delivered immediately after the election no mention is made of Moscow's key condition — the withdrawal of the already deployed, that is, the halt to any further deployment of missiles in Western Europe — is interpreted as a sign of the Soviet good will.

Moscow, it is considered, does not insist on its originally categorical condition for negotiations, that is, that the U.S. and NATO first restore the state prior to the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

PRAVDA writes that it would now be sufficient if Washington and its Atlantic allies declared that they will not use nuclear weapons and military force, in general. According to the Soviet paper, this would open a broad road for negotiations and a peaceful settlement of disputed questions.

SUNDIC ON NEW TONE IN USSR-WEST RELATIONS

LD201731 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] For the past few days, the world community has been listening with attention and hope to the new undertones in Moscow's relations with the United States and the West. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] If one is to go by what the Western statesmen who attended Yuriy Andropov's funeral have said about their meetings with Konstantin Chernenko, new leader of the Soviet party, one could conclude that certain prerequisites have been created for the return to normal in Soviet-U.S. relations and relations between the two blocs. True enough, Moscow continues to reproach the West for failure to pay more serious attention to Konstantin Chernenko's speech on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, particularly the party in which he said that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the policy of peace and is ready for honest negotiations on an equal footing under conditions of equal security. However, this does not seem to have prevented it from finding something new here and there in Western statesmen's reactions to their meetings with Chernenko, both regarding the present situation and regarding the future of relations with the United States and its allies.

Thus in a widely noted commentary, PRAVDA hinted yesterday that the problems of Pershing and cruise missiles could be lessened if the United States and its European allies undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and military force. The organ of the CPSU Central Committee asserts that this would exert a fundamental influence of the international climate and thus a broad way would be paved toward settling disputed problems peacefully.

Though the PRAVDA commentary relies primarily on the last statement made by Yuriy Andropov to the same paper, it still represents a significant novelty in the Soviet Union's approach to relations with the other superpower and with the West as a whole. When we say this, we bear in mind the state of relations between the two superpowers until a short time ago and everything stated and written about this since the first U.S. missiles started to arrive in Western Europe.

The PRAVDA commentary certainly does not mean that the Soviet Union has taken the problem of Pershing and cruise missiles from the agenda and that there will be no more sharp polemics with the West about them. However, regardless of this, the new accents on the Soviet side supplement the feeling on both sides that a change has started in the two blocs' approach to the problems which divide them. The acquaintance with Chernenko seems to have been decisive in this respect and one may expect the Western countries to continue their search for a new formula in relations with the Soviet Union. This is expected above all from Western Europe which was most highly represented at Yuriy Andropov's funeral and which, quite understandably, is also most highly interested in seeing Moscow-Washington relations mended.

The PRAVDA commentary does not mention the Geneva talks on Euromissiles or the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and it is not yet known what their destiny is to be. All that is certain for the time being is that neither Moscow nor Washington will be in a hurry concerning the talks at the highest level, but other contacts, above all intensification of the talks in Stockholm, may be expected. Likewise it is possible to presume that the United States will tone down its criticism of Soviet policy not only because of the forthcoming election campaign but also because of the realization that past behavior toward the Soviet Union has caused the West more harm than good.

At any rate, Moscow's change of attitude toward relations with the West and the United States may be described as the Soviet leadership's best reply to the conciliatory tone audible after Western statesmen's talks with Konstantin Chernenko in the Kremlin.

SUNDIC EXAMINES DIFFERENT LEBANON PEACE PLANS

LD182247 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Now our foreign political commentary. Is a solution of the Lebanese crisis, at the time when two plans to solve it have been made known, in the offing? Commentary by Milika Sundic:

Neither of the two plans for resolving the Lebanese crisis provide many prospects for improving the situation in this country to any considerable extent. The Saudi eight-point plan, which also envisages the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of last year, is not fully accepted either by Syria or by the Lebanese opposition, not to mention Israel which warns that this would represent the end of Lebanon as an independent state. Syria believes that its presence in Lebanon cannot be equated with the Israeli presence and, on the other hand, Syria, just as the Lebanese opposition too, is not in favor of any solution which implies that Amin al-Jumayyil would remain as president of the Republic.

As regards the United States, which has become involved in the Lebanese crisis in the most inopportune manner, it is fairly irresolute but allows the possibility of the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The UN Security Council is to give its view of the second, the French, plan on Lebanon in all likelihood on Tuesday. The French plan envisages the cessation of hostilities between the belligerent Lebanese factions and the replacement of the multinational force of Western countries with UN units. It is not yet reliably known who is for or against the French plan, except that it is closer to Syria than to the United States and Israel.

Both the United States and Israel are opposed to having Syria's participation in resolving the Lebanese crisis as being decisive, and particularly the Soviet Union's, which Syria relies on most for support. But if neither the Saudi nor the French plan offers a complete way out of the Lebanese impasse, it became clear long ago that Reagan's plan -- as was known at the very beginning -- has suffered a total fiasco. For it has been shown that the Israeli intervention in Lebanon and not the presence of Yasir 'Arafat and his fighters is the basic cause of the Lebanese crisis and that no way of resolving it can ensure peace in that country until the last Israeli soldier has withdrawn from southern Lebanon and until the United States has understood that the crisis in the Middle East, including the Lebanese crisis, cannot be resolved without the just solution of the Palestinian problem.

Now is the opportunity in fact for them to understand this because any delay could lead to fresh troubles not only for the countries of the Middle East but also for the United States. After all, the very fact that the United States has been forced to withdraw its Marines from Beirut shows the failure of Reagan's peace plan and the untenability of Israeli presence in Lebanon.

Yet, regardless of all the shortcomings of the Saudi and French plan for the solution of the Lebanese crisis, it is more than obvious that both have elements which could help find a way out of the impasse, in particular the Saudi plan which envisages the annulment of the extorted Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May last year. What is also signficant is that the French plan contains the provision on the withdrawal of Western forces from Lebanon, the presence of which has only made the already complicated situation in that country even more difficult.

However, the most important thing now is to remove the fresh threats by Israel and that the withdrawal of its troops from southern Lebanon be brought about, cost what it may. This, along with the broad consultations by all Lebanese factors on every proposal regarding Lebanon, represents the only way to resolve the Lebanese crisis, but in the context of which it should not be forgotten for a single minute that Lebanon's independence must be preserved. The United States and Israel should understand and accept this more than anybody else, but also Syria whose presence in Lebanon would be untenable even if all others leave it.

USSR URGES MORE SPECIFIC FRENCH PLAN FOR LEBANON

LD202004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, February 20 (TANJUG) -- A French initiative calling for the replacement of the so-called multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon with a UN force is seen by Moscow commentators as a "failure of Washington's intention to impose by force its solutions" on Lebanon and other Arab countries in the region.

Judging by a commentary on Moscow television, the Soviet Union does not underestimate the Paris proposal, but wants it more precisely formulated.

Moscow has officially posed several questions related to the matter -- which UN member countries would send their contingents to Lebanon, what would be their role and powers, and the most important of all, would the U.S. fleet and the forces of U.S. allies leave not only Lebanon's territory but its territorial waters as well?

Commentators in Moscow claim that national reconciliation in Lebanon can only be expected under conditions of a "definite termination of the U.S.-Israeli military and political interference in the internal affairs" of this country.

The withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon's national territory is being explained in Moscow exclusively on the ground of "pre-election needs" of the Reagan administration.

In case the French proposal does not imply the complete departure of U.S. warships from Lebanese waters, Moscow officials say, it would "merely be a new trap into which Washington would like to draw the U.N."

In anticipation of a specification of the French proposal PRAVDA points out the importance of a "just solution" of the situation both in Lebanon and in the entire Middle East, but "by peaceful means" and without forgetting the Palestinian question either. One condition for this, in the paper's view, is the "termination of the U.S.-Israeli aggression against Lebanon's patriotic forces and an end to the military actions" against the Syrian military contingent in the Al-Biqa' Valley. PRAVDA holds that it "not only creates tension in that region, but constitutes a threat to peace in the world".

LIMITS ON 'DIFFERENT OPINION' IN HUNGARY VIEWED

AU171010 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Text] Budapest, Feb -- To what extent can one in Hungary express a "different opinion," one that fails to be identical with the attitudes of current policy?

One of our interlocutors is Peter Renyi, noted Hungarian journalist and member of the MSZMP Central Committee. For 27 years (after the 1956 events), he has been deputy chief editor of the party daily, NEPSZABADSAG, which has had 11 chief editors during this period including well-known historians, politicians, and diplomats.

There are journalists who are members of high forums but, at the same time, a party card is not obligatory for working in the press. What is interesting is that the chief editor of the political weekly MAGYARORSZAG is not a party member. He is also the chairman of the Hungarian National Journalists' Association. Until last year, the chief editor of the MAGYAR NEMZET daily, the Patriotic People's Front organ, was not a party member either.

Minister and Journalists

Peter Renyi has experience both as a journalist and as a politician. He spoke extremely frankly, just as our other interlocutors in Budapest did. I have learned more from this conversation than one can read in the Budapest press, which is increasingly dynamic and in which public polemics have become part of creating public opinion. "We are still afraid of the written word," we were told by Imre Pozsgay, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front and former minister of culture, a man who enthusiastically advocates the development of dialogue and social criticism without which, he notes, there can be no advance. "Politics that is unable to enter public discussion lives its own life and cannot enjoy public respect."

Journalists assure us that nowadays a minister would hardly dare phone an editorial board if he is unhappy about what has been published. At most, he will write a letter containing a lot of arguments. There are some ministers who have "burned their fingers" in this contest. This has also happened, however, to some journalists because they have either gone beyond the often invisible bounds of tolerance established for the public word, or have refused to accept it, or (this is the official explanation) "by demagogical writings and radical attitudes have spread disturbance and instability in the public."

Some editors have also been replaced, but no one has been denied the right to write or has been excluded from public life. It is interesting that these events were preceded by reports on some editors in Yugoslavia being replaced. Renyi told us: "This was a preliminary warning which was not taken seriously."

If caution combined with bold search is the main characteristic of the Hungarian economy, then we can also find these characteristics in politics and public words although it is being said here, more and more loudly, that social reforms lag behind the economic ones and that they still fail to be an institutionalized form of expressing one's opinion and influencing social decisionmaking.

What is frequently being mentioned in Hungary is a minimum of agreement which includes three elements. These are 1. socialist orientation, 2. the leading role of the party, 3. membership in the "socialist community," that is, the Warsaw allies (this third element is also expressed by the words: international policy that benefits peace).

This is the framework -- we were told -- within which one can express "different opinion." Problems arise, however, in interpreting this "minimum of agreement." There are always some people who see danger for the fate of socialism in every free word, as well as those who think that freedom cannot be measured so precisely, as if by a pharmacist's scales. While on one side one can hear the opinion that the party could open the door more in the sphere of science, the arts, and the press, on the other side, a publicist has written: "I would have been much more critical of my country had it not been worse elsewhere." Conflicts in this aspect do appear, but people here show patience and avoid dramatizing. The most radical students have received scholarships for studies in the West but dialogue with them has not been broken and they have not been excluded from public life. "Some radical attitudes have been considerably moderated since socialism in Poland entered its present phase," sociologist Elemer Hankiss says.

One can conclude from the press and from speeches by political officials that an "ideological offensive" has been increasing in Budapest, which is explained primarily as being due to nationalist excesses. Hungarian ideologists hold the opinion that "struggle against unacceptable opinions should be intensified." Before that, however, one should allow people to express their opinion. One of the creators of the economic reform, Rezso Nyers, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, has stated recently that the greatest danger in Hungary comes from those people who would like to create unity of opinion at any price and who will not accept different approaches within a global socialist orientation.

What Rakosi Did Not Know

Peter Renyi has told us an edifying story about the noted Hungarian writer Laszlo Nemeth, whose public activity had a winding line and whose spiritual and political orientations were rightfully criticized. During the thirties, Laszlo Nemeth was a leftist and on the eve of the war he acted as an outstanding nationalist who divided Hungarians into "original" and "diluted" ones. Among the "diluted" ones, he had put even the great poet Sandor Petofi, because of the national origin of his parents (his father was a Serb). After the liberation of the country, the authorities deprived him of the right to vote and excluded him from public life. His opinion could not be heard, let alone publicized anywhere. All at once, during the 1956 events, supporters of the change in Hungary brought Laszlo Nemeth to the rostrum, as a man who had been persecuted and who had something to say about "socialism in Hungary." Indeed, he condemned Rakosi and the political situation in Hungary. He said that there had been big mistakes, that the socialist idea had been abused but, at the same time, he called on the people to save the socialist system in Hungary.

Concluding this story, which shows the directions that reasoning in Hungary has been following, Renyi says: "People were astounded after Laszlo Nemeth's statement. They believed that he thought the same as he did on the eve of the war. In the meantime, he had changed his mind and started defending socialism. Only, this was not known since he had been prevented from speaking in public." In the assuredness of a ruler, Rakosi may not have known what the people really felt. He realized it only in 1956.

PLANINC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO LIBYA 20 FEB

BORBA Preview

AU212041 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 84 p 2

[Milan Milivojevic commentary: "Dialogue of Friends"]

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, leaves today on a 3-day official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of the Tripoli government. Her stay in this friendly nonaligned country and talks with the highest Libyan leaders will be, it is expected, an extraordinary opportunity to exchange opinions on all aspects of bilateral cooperation and relations between the two countries, as well as on current international problems.

Our two countries have been cooperating very successfully for a long time, and contacts and meetings at a high and the highest level have made a special contribution to strengthening relations. Therefore, this visit should be considered within the continuity of building ever better cooperation in all fields.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is one of the most important Yugoslav economic partners among the developing countries. Many of our firms and workers have participated in realizing investment plans in Libya, and several thousands of our workers and experts are now staying there. Trade, which last year amounted to about $450 million, could be larger, but both countries feel the negative consequences of world economic trends in recent years, which have also been reflected in this field.

There is no doubt that a considerable portion of the talks will be devoted to the world situation, which has deteriorated to such an extent that the international community faces the danger of general nuclear war. The arms race is unprecedented in history, all negotiations on peace between the superpowers are frozen, and the word detente has been completely forgotten in international relations. It has been a long time since peace and rapprochement have been as far away as they are now.

The economic situation in the world has also deteriorated and the gap between the rich and the poor is ever wider. The Western developed countries have rolled the burden of the recovery of their economies to a great extent onto the backs of the developing countries, whose debts have risen to as much as $800 billion.

However, it is quite certain that the Yugoslav and the Libyan sides will mostly discuss the general situation in the Middle East and the Gulf and the crisis hotbeds in this hemisphere. The dialogue will offer an opportunity to express views on the clashes in Western Sahara and Chad. The Polisario liberation movement has for some time been waging a struggle against Morocco for the liberation of this former Spanish colony. The civil war in Chad has been going on for decades and its end is not in sight.

The armed struggle between Iraq and Iran has been waged for 4 years and a new escalation of the fighting occurred recently. The Lebanon drama reached a dead end and the latest elements of the crisis show that there is no way out in the foreseeable future. The regular Army has fallen apart under the forceful attacks of the soldiers of the Shi'ite Amal Movement and the Druze, and President al-Jumayyil has made a move which does not satisfy the opposition, but provokes Israel's threats: He has renounced the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

One should also not omit the recent split within the strongest part of the PLO, Fatah, and the departure of the Palestinian fighters loyal to Yasir 'Arafat. There are plenty of subjects for discussion, and it is expected that they will be discussed in a frank and friendly atmosphere, just as has been the case until now.

Departure From Belgrade

LD200948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0721 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, left for Tripoli this morning to pay an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During her stay in Tripoli, Milka Planinc will have talks with her host on bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoljub Kontic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council, and others also left together with Milka Planinc. In Tripoli, the delegation will be joined by Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, who left for this friendly Arab country ahead of the delegation to attend the session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

At Belgrade airport, Milka Planinc was seen off by Borislav Srebric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; and Jelko Blazevic, under secretary of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council; and others. Also present was Bashir abu Bakr Musbah, diplomatic representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Yugoslavia.

Arrival Statement

LD201531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Libya today for a 3-day official and friendly visit. She was welcomed with the usual high state honors. At Tripoli airport, Milka Planinc was first welcomed by her host, Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, new secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Congress. A large number of members of government and other high-ranking Libyan personalities were present to welcome her. Comrade Planinc was also greeted by Zivorad Kovacevic and Mustafa Nazmi, members of the Federal Executive Council, who arrived in Tripoli several days ago for the session of the mixed committee, as well as by Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to Libya, embassy staff, and representatives of Yugoslav work organizations operating in Libya.

"I am glad to be in Libya for my first visit, which represents the continuation of very intensive exchanges of views and of cooperation which have existed for many years between our two countries. The foundation for such relations were laid by our President Tito and the leader of your revolution Al-Qadhdhafi," Milka Planinc said in her statement to the Libyan JANA news agency. Our two countries, the president of the Federal Executive Council said,are also linked together by such strategic issues as the struggle for peace and equitable relations in the world, for the development of economic relations based on equality, as well as all other key principles of the Nonaligned Movement to which we belong.

Talks With Official

LD202222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- Comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya, especially in the economic field, can serve as an example of cooperation among the developing countries. This was stressed during the talks tonight of the top-level government delegations of the two countries. Our country's delegation is led by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and on the Libyan side by Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress. The main attention during the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and openness, focused on bilateral relations and especially on economic cooperation.

It was noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Libyan relations, which for several years now have been following an ascending line, were developing successfully. Both sides expressed their conviction that Milka Planinc's visit to Libya will provide a fresh impetus for the further development of relations. To achieve this, both sides are ready to invest fresh efforts and to remove the obstacles and the difficulties standing in the way of even more dynamic cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav delegation pointed out that Yugoslavia has already attained a high-level economic and technological development which makes it possible for Yugoslav work organizations to participate successfully in transferring technology and in establishing higher forms of economic links.

The readiness of Yugoslav work collectives was stressed, especially of those which have been doing business in Libya for some considerable time now, to participate in the years ahead even more actively in the economic development of friendly Libya, to build various projects in agriculture and in a number of other sectors. Both countries share the evaluation that significant opportunities exist for increasing Yugoslav-Libyan commodity exchange.

The two countries will pay special attention, it was said, to promotion of legal protection of the citizens, which is important for about 10,000 of our people working in Libya.

In informing each other of the internal development of their countries, Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab spoke of Libya's plans to eliminate the heritage of the past, while Milka Planinc spoke of Yugoslavia's efforts to overcome the economic difficulties and to implement the long-term economic stabilization program.

The joint assessment of the two delegations is that the present world situation is very exacerbated and made difficult by the arms race and economic crisis which particularly affects the developing countries. A dialogue is necessary to reduce tension and improve international relations, particularly a dialogue by the great powers which bear particular responsibility for the present world situation.

Fresh efforts are necessary, it was said in the talks, to implement the conclusions of the seventh nonaligned summit to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and for it to make an active contribution to resolving pressing world issues. Milka Planinc spoke in particular about the need for developing countries to create a bank which would help and encourage mutual cooperation of these states. The Libyan side agrees with the assessment that this is particularly necessary at the present point in time when there is no cooperation between the North and South.

Milka Planinc invited Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Visit to Military Academy

LD212122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, on a visit to Libya, today, Tuesday, paid a visit to the Women's Military Academy in Tripoli, where she was informed about the Libyan concept of all-national defense.

"In our defense concept, we have used also Yugoslavia's experience of an armed people but, by opening this Women's Military Academy in September 1979, I would say we have gone a step further," the head of the academy, Major Abdelhamid Samashi, stated.

Major Samashi, who has had a year of training in Yugoslavia, said that the voluntary military service for women was not only important in terms of national defense but was also an integral part of Libya's broader efforts for the emancipation of women in society.

The Tripoli military academy, where women soldiers and officers are trained, has so far produced three generations of women officers and five classes of women soldiers.

The academy graduates perform many but mainly easier jobs in the Libyan Armed Forces. They work at training centres for women, in the military administration and the communications services and are said to fly the latest aircraft models.

In the talks with her hosts, Milka Planinc stated pleasure with the visit to the Women's Military Academy, particularly in view of her being "a partisan of Tito's revolution, a revolution which has done away with conservative views and won an equal place in society for women in Yugoslavia."

Milka Planinc said that Yugoslavia's initial experience in voluntary military service for women has been positive.

The Yugoslav premier this morning placed a wreath at the monument to Libyans fallen in the struggle against the colonial occupation.

Meeting With SFRY Workers

LD212130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 21 Feb (TANJUG) — Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and members of the accompanying delegation this evening had a cordial meeting and talks with some 100 people from various parts of our country who are working in Libya, at the Dzemal Bijedic Yugoslav Club in Tripoli. Some 10,000 Yugoslavs, including about 1,000 doctors, nurses, and other medical staff are working throughout the country, where our enterprises are carrying out extensive projects.

Milka Planinc referred in a brief speech to her present visit to Libya and to efforts and first results achieved in our country in the implementation of economic stabilization. She expressed satisfaction with the course of the Yugoslav-Libyan talks so far and about further prospects for economic and other kind of cooperation between the two countries. It is certain, she said, that there will be a place in the next 5-year plan of the Libyan development for Yugoslav manufacturers. Yugoslavia is an open country and will continue to be so for relations with all countries of the world, but the long-term strategy of our country, Milka Planinc said, is to develop cooperation with developing countries.

Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and cochairman of the mixed committee for cooperation between the two countries, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Milka Planinc and members of our delegation.

MOJSOV CONTINUES VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, N. ZEALAND

Canberra Press Conference

LD161355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Canberra, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today arrived in Canberra, capital of the Commonwealth of Australia, for a 2-day visit, following his arrival yesterday in Melbourne. Apart from Melbourne and Canberra, Lazar Mojsov will also visit Sydney, following which he will leave to pay an official visit to New Zealand on 19 February.

At the Air Force base in Canberra, the Yugoslav federal secretary, who was accompanied by Predrag Pjanic, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Sime Karaman, SFRY ambassador to Australia, was welcomed by his host, William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, and by high-ranking ministry and protocol officials.

At the end of his stay in Melbourne, where he held talks with high-ranking representatives of the parliament and government of the State of Victoria, Mojsov met representatives of emigrants' organizations active among over 100,000 Yugoslavs living in this state of the Australian federation.

This morning he met representatives of the Australian press and foreign correspondents accredited to the Australian capital. The interest shown among correspondents in the arrival of the Yugoslav foreign secretary is illustrated by the fact that the National Press Club was full during the traditional "journalists' lunch" with Lazar Mojsov. Some said it had never before been so full. For almost 1 hour, Lazar Mojsov answered questions from correspondents whose interests ranged from global world problems and Yugoslavia's attitude toward them, to Yugoslavia's internal and particularly economic problems and its cooperation with Australia. The Yugoslav foreign secretary had briefed those present earlier in a short statement on Yugoslavia's views on the problems afflicting the world today, ranging from, primarily, the problems caused by the great powers' rivalry and the threat caused to world peace by their arms race, to Yugoslavia's attitudes toward the Nonaligned Movement and North-South relations.

Today, Mojsov will hold talks with Foreign Minister Hayden and also with Steward West, minister for immigration and ethnic affairs. The program of his visit to Canberra will be completed with a dinner given by his Australian counterpart Hayden.

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD171102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Canberra, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke today received Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Australia. During an hour-long conversation, in which SFRY Ambassador to Australia Sime Karaman also took part, Prime Minister Hawke and Lazar Mojsov discussed bilateral relations between the two countries, noting with pleasure that they are developing favorably, and that conditions are ripe for further promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Views were also exchanged on international global problems in light of increased tension caused in the world by the increasingly sharp confrontation between the rival blocs. In this connection, they pointed out the need to resolve international disputes peacefully, through negotiations, without resorting to the use of force.

Lazar Mojsov was also received today by Sir Ninian Stephen, governor-general of Australia, who had a cordial conversation with him.

This afternoon, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov is leaving for Sydney, where he will have talks with high-ranking federal officials and officials of the Government of New South Wales.

Departure for New Zealand

LD191052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Sydney, February 19 (TANJUG) -- The just concluded visit to Australia by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov was very fruitful, it has been officially stated here. Mojsov was on a five-day official visit to Australia at the invitation of Minister for Foreign Affairs William Hayden. This was the first visit to this country by a Yugoslav foreign minister after the Second World War.

On the last day of his visit yesterday, Mojsov had a meeting with over 150 representatives of associations and organizations of immigrants from all parts of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav foreign secretary left Sydney today, Sunday for Wellington on a three-day official visit to New Zealand.

Talk With Counterpart

LD202317 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Wellington, February 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and New Zealand have stressed the need for trust to be re-established in the world, a halt to the arms race and for talks. In talks held today (Monday) in Wellington, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and his New Zealand colleague William Cooper particularly stressed the role small countries, such as Yugoslavia and New Zealand, can play in international detente.

Mojsov and Cooper examined a series of international issues of joint interest and particular attention was devoted to the dangerous growth of tension in big powers relations. The great similarity of views on economic problems was noted, particularly the continuation of the North-South dialogue and the need for the developed countries' greater engagement in the quest for solutions to current economic difficulties.

Tomorrow, on the last day of his official visit to New Zealand, Mojsov will meet deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party Palmer, and industry and trade and the energy ministers.

Last Day Activities

LD212340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Auckland, Feb 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today completed his official visit to New Zealand. The last day of his visit Mojsov had talks in the capital city of Wellington with the State Minister of Trade and Industry Templeton and with Minister of Energy Birch about the possibilities of improving cooperation on the economic plane.

Mojsov met here with Deputy President of the New Zealand Labor Party Palmer.

Lazar Mojsov returned to Auckland today, where a reception was given in his honor. He is leaving here tomorrow, via Singapore, for Yugoslavia.

STATEMENT ON 15-16 FEB VISIT BY IRAQ'S RAMADAN

JN180845 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 Feb 84

["Text" of an Iraqi-Yugoslav joint statement issued following the 15-16 February visit to the SFRY by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council (RCC) member and first deputy prime minister]

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official and cordial visit to the SFRY from 15-16 February 1984 at the invitation of Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY State Presidency, received Taha Yasin Ramadan during the visit. He conveyed to President Spiljak President Saddam Husayn's greetings and sincere good wishes to the SFRY president, the members of the SFRY state Presidency and the friendly Yugoslav people. President Mika Spiljak asked Taha Yasin Ramadan to convey his greetings and those of the SFRY state Presidency to President Saddam Husayn and the friendly Iraqi people.

The two sides held talks in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and frankness, which characterizes the two countries' relations. During the talks, Taha Yasin Ramadan and Mrs Milka Planinc exchanged views on bilateral relations and on means of promoting successful cooperation between Iraq and the SFRY. The two sides reviewed the current international situation and the current world problems at this critical juncture. Taha Yasin Ramadan laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Aval, and visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid a wreath on President Tito's tomb.

The two sides noted the distinctive development of their two countries' political relations and stressed the importance of exchanging views at various levels. They agreed to continue their efforts and to devote the necessary attention to developing and strengthening all types of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides noted the advanced level of development that has been reached in their two countries' economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that greater possibilities exist for further expanding and developing their joint cooperation.

The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation. They expressed their profound concern over the threats to world peace posed by the continuous deterioration in the world's political and economic situation; by the reactivation of the ancient hotbeds of tension; by the appearance of new hotbeds of tension; and by the arms race, which calls for extreme concern because of the continuous confrontation of the superpowers and other power blocs. The two sides affirmed that the arms race and the aggravating international economic situation make the current situation more serious and threatening.

The two sides praised the role and importance of the nonaligned policy as an effective factor in international relations, and stressed both countries' roles in promoting this policy. They stressed the immense importance, during the aggravating current international situation, of the Nonaligned Movement's states' activities to preserve international peace and stability and to search for solutions to the accumulating problems in various parts of the world. The two sides pointed out the need for more effective implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the nonaligned meetings, which will contribute toward strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's efficiency in solving the current urgent international problems.

The Iraqi side informed the Yugoslav side of the developments in the armed dispute with Iran and the situation in the Arab Gulf region. The Iraqi side reviewed Iraq's initiatives on various occasions to end the war and the dispute between the two countries by peaceful means. The Iraqi side informed the Yugoslav side of the contents of the Islamic summit conference resolution that expressed satisfaction with Iraq's agreement on the UN Security Council Resolution No. 540. The Yugoslav side appreciated the Iraqi position and noted with extreme interest the Iraqi side's information concerning the Iraqi Government's efforts to end the armed conflict with Iran. The Yugoslav side expressed its profound concern over the continuation of this war, and stressed the need to end the war between the two countries by peaceful means, in accordance with the UN Charter and the nonaligned policy.

The Yugoslav side reiterated its complete support for all of the initiatives and endeavors that are being exerted in this connection, both on the internal level and within the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides expressed their concern over the recent developments that led to the escalation of the Middle East crisis, something that threatens peace and security in the entire region and prevents establishing the foundations for the Zionist forces' complete and unconditional withdrawal from the Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967, including the city of Jerusalem, and for recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their soil under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides stressed the need to preserve the unity and independence of the PLO and to strengthen its ability to continue the struggle. The two sides strongly condemned the Zionist entity's expansionist, aggressive policy in Lebanon and stressed the need for Lebanon's national unity, independence, and sovereignty based on a complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

During the visit, the Iraqi-Yugoslav joint committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation held its [passage indistinct].

[In a report on the joint statement, Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1440 GMT on 17 February adds: "Taha Yasin Ramadan invited Milka Planinc to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."]

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON CULAFIC SOMALIA VISIT

LD171841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Mogadishu, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, ended its several-day visit to Somali today. The delegation was here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP]. The members of the delegation were also received by president of the party and head of state Mohamed Siad Barre.

In a joint statement for the press published today in Mogadishu, it is stressed that during the talks between the representatives of the LCY and SRSP, which took place in a spirit of friendship, mutual understanding, and complete mutual respect, views were exchanged on the promotion of bilateral relations between the two parties, and on the international situation and roles of the progressive movements of the world. Information was also exchanged on the main problems of the socioeconomic and political development of Somalia and Yugoslavia. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of reciprocal relations and the desire that they should be further developed. Particular attention was devoted to the state and perspectives of the development of Yugoslav-Somali ties in the economic sphere.

The representatives of the LCY and SRSP expressed their concern over the serious worsening of the international situation and emphasized the need to find peaceful solutions to the crisis situation in the Horn of Africa. The representatives of the two parties underlined the importance of strengthening the nonaligned countries' cohesion in the present complex international circumstances.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee, Dobroslav Culafic extended an invitation to the SRSP to send a delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Somali Reportage

For Somali reportage on the visit of a Yugoslav delegation headed by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Somali Democratic Republic, including the joint communique issued at the conclusion of talks, see the Somalia section of the 21 February Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT

Delegation Returns

LD190033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation, headed by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which visited Angola, Zimbabwe, and Somalia at the invitation of the ruling parties of these countries, returned to Belgrade this evening.

At Belgrade airport, the LCY delegation was met by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SPILJAK CHAIRS DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION 16 FEB

LD170028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency held a session today in Belgrade. The session was chaired by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Council considered preparations by the sociopolitical communities in the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the ability of the economy to conduct all-people's defense and the activity of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The Council also adopted an orientation program of work for 1984.

SRZENTIC ON SFRY CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD202308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 20 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav parliament Vojo Srzentic today, Monday, called for "a more resolute development" of socialist self-management and for the perfecting of the economic and political system.

Srzentic said this in a statement to TANJUG on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 1974 Yugoslav Constitution. He sought that "the constitutional provisions be enforced resolutely and consistently."

"It is through the promotion of the functioning of the socio-economic system that one should facilitate the removal of the causes conducive to the disintegrations in the economy and in the society, autarky and regional shutting-in, and to the impairment of the unified Yugoslav market," he said.

Srzentic reminded that the Yugoslavs have never dogmatically viewed what they have been achieving in the development of their system.

"At times when something failed to stand the test of practice, when it has become an obstruction to the new and to the progressive, we have started to perfect and to change the things," he stressed.

Srzentic underscored that the "strategic commitments of the Yugoslav revolution" will not be changed, because they find their full expression in the 1984 Constitution.

Of the strategic commitments he singled out the "development of such relations in Yugoslavia, as a federal state, which are to ensure the full equality of the nations and nationalities, and to create increasingly complete conditions for the working class to become master of the entire process of social reproduction."

Srzentic stressed that the 1974 Constitution, to which "inestimable contributions were given by Tito and Kardelji," represents the natural continuation and a step further in the development of "our authentic socialist revolution."

He said that what was included in all the postwar constitutional changes in Yugoslavia, invariably was the idea and the essence of the decisions from the second session of AVNOJ (the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, held on 29 November in the wartime year 1943).

"These decisions," said Srzentic in conclusion "solved the question of the settlement of relations among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in their common state, built on the federal principle as a community of equal nations and nationalities."

PROGRESS UNDER 1974 CONSTITUTION REVIEWED

LD212044 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Exactly 10 years ago, the Federal Assembly adopted the new SFRY Constitution. This was a natural continuation of the development of our authentic socialist revolution. With the adoption of the Constitution, the launching of the LCY, the working class, and other progressive forces of our society onto the paths of our homeland's further development was brought to completion after several stages. President Tito and Edvard Kardelj had made a precious contribution to the formulation of the new Constitution.

We have been implementing the Constitution for a whole decade and our society has achieved tremendous results in the process. Though we have spoken critically on innumerable occasions in this period about practice, the constitutional principles which confirm the continuity of our revolution could never be called into question. The Constitution which we adopted 10 years ago has provided an immense incentive to the development of self-management, both in associated labor and in other spheres of social life. In the past 2 years, since the 12th LCY Congress and the adoption of the long-term economic stabilization program, the development so far has been analyzed in detail and the problems and causes of the disruptions which have arisen in the economic and social development examined. Therefore, in implementing the Constitution, we face the immediate task of overcoming stagnation in our action. This will be -- as Vojo Srzentic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, also said recently -- an arduous road accompanied by fierce resistance. But there is no other road for us today except that of developing the system of socialist self-management on the foundations of the new Constitution.

CONFERENCE CRITICIZES BUJANOVAC LC LEADERS

AU161631 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] The Presidium of the South Morava LC intercommunal conference concluded at its session in Leskovac today that the political situation in the nationally mixed commune of Bujanovac is very difficult. It was stated that the commune's leading officials and members of the Presidium of the LC communal committee, among whom there is no unity, must be mainly blamed for this situation. Milenko Stojanovic reports from Leskovac:

The working group of the intercommunal conference which included Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia, and Milenko Petrovic, executive secretary of the Presidium, has established that in that commune, hostile activities from Albanian nationalist and irredentist positions continue, that the emigration of Serbs has not been stopped, that there is disunity and personal intolerance among the commune's leading officials, that there is a lack of readiness to overcome the unfavorable situation, that the Presidium of the LC communal committee is divided, and that there have been many shortcomings in the implementation of the cadre policy. It is understandable, it was stated, that in this situation the conclusions and views of the communal committee have not been implemented consistently, that the differentiation in the LC has failed to produce the expected results, and that consequently, the LC Committee and its Presidium have not been able to develop full activities in solving the current party-political and other vital problems in the region.

Defensive attitudes and negations of obvious shortcomings became apparent during the talks which the working group held with Bujanovac's communal leaders and it has been therefore noted that the community still lacks the necessary readiness to overcome the existing situation. Several measures adopted with the aim of consolidating the political situation in Bujanovac commune as soon as possible stipulate, among other things, that the LC communal committee and its Presidium be strengthened in cadres by electing new people as their members, particularly in view of the fact that, in 1982, some of the incumbent members of these two bodies were elected in contravention of the LC Statute.

It was also concluded that Milorad Kovacevic, director of the Bujanovac Svetlost work organization, should no longer be a member of the Presidium and it was also noted that his election as a delegate to the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Serbian Assembly was in contravention of the Law on Elections. Ahmed Naici, president of the LC communal committee, also may no longer retain the position he has held so far.

It was stated at today's session of the Presidium of the LC intercommunal conference in Leskovac that all party organizations in Bujanovac commune will be informed about the findings of the working group and the proposed measures in this connection and the communal committee will also discuss them in the near future.

The LC intercommunal conference and the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia will continue to provide full assistance to the Bujanovac communal party organization to overcome the difficult political situation as soon as possible.